The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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THE MOUTH OF THE LEAMY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE HEIR OF REDELYFFE."

CHAPTER I.

A WAIF ON THE WAVE.

Bright and beautiful was the scene afforded by the mouth of the Leamy one summer evening in the palmy days of good Queen Bess. The Leamy is one of the many rivers of Devon, which rise in Dartmoor and fall into the Channel, after a course, short, indeed, but very beautiful, first, through moss and heather, diversified by gray rock, afterwards down ravines clothed with brushwood, and then between meadows, where, beneath overhanging trees, the clear waters splash and foam against the larger rocks, and polish the lesser fragments to the lustre of precious stones. About three miles before it loses itself into the sea the wood-covered banks on either side retreat, leaving between them an estuary, most lovely when filled with water, but at low-tide revealing more dark mud than is consistent with beauty.

High water it was, however, on the evening in question, and forming a perfect mirror to the sloping banks, covered with trees, on whose tops stood solemn herons on one leg, looking like toy birds on toy trees. Near the eye the water was of the loveliest green; farther off it either reflected the blue of the cloudless sky, or sparkled in innumerable gilded ripples of dazzling brightness.

In the central stream of sunshine there idly rocked a little boat, looking rather like a seafowl at rest, than a thing framed by human hands for human use; and the three occupants were seated in attitudes of listless ease, their youthful countenances looking as if they were yet floating as tranquilly on the stream of life as upon the sunny river.

The eldest, a maiden of some twenty years, her high crowned hat pulled far over her grave, serene face, was leaning forward holding the lappet of her mantle so as to shade from the sun the little figure that reclined against her, that of a girl of about sixteen, with delicate, childish features and dark tresses, that rested uncovered against her companion's knee, her hat lying beside her. Lulled by the soft air and gentle motion, she rested in her sweet, light slumber. The third was a youth between the ages of the other two, who sat resting on his oars, his eyes fixed on the water, and a moody, brooding expression of weariness on his face.

"Intolerable!" was his first exclamation.

"What is? Have you forgotten anything, Mark?"

"Ay! I had forgotten for a moment that I am born to bondage, without free will or choice in aught."

"Have a care," she murmured, pointing to the sleeper.

"If she were awake, she would neither heed nor comprehend, any more than Bess's baby!"

"You wrong her, Mark, you *will* not know her."

"Not I! I know all there is of her for a saucy toy of a kitten, fit to fondle my father's age, but not fit to be thrust on a man who would fain choose for himself. But that is not the worst! Why should these few acres bar me from all roads to name and fame, and bind me to the level of bullock-feeding and bullock-fed squires, cut me off from enterprise and distinction and all that the name of Lynch may last in its dullness a century or two longer?—Better extinct than unhonored."

"Than dishonored," said Grace. "But is it unhonored? Is there lack of honor in long and steady well-doing and benevolence?"

"Well spoken, wise sister. Grace and Scapegrace were ever our names! Oh! why were you not born to wear doublet and hose, to be honored and esteemed by rich and poor, and sit on all the grand-juries as Squire Lynch of Undercliff, and let me be away among the bold younger sons of Devon, Raleigh, Gilbert, and all the rest, carving my own fortunes!"

"Carving, ay, in many a bloody gash."

"Pshaw, Grace, they are Spanish Papists who would burn every soul of us. As well be tender of so many wolves. It is a foul blot that such as they should hold yonder loveliest of lands, with trees of spice and golden—"

"Oh, Mark! how can you let your head be turned with traveller's wonders?"

"Traveller's wonders? Yea, and of men who have travelled to some purpose,—not sat by the hearth with folded hands carping at what their minds are too narrow to comprehend. I trow if I came into the Sound with my rigging strung with gold doubloons, they would cry out of the corners of their wry mouths that t'was all tinsel! Ha, what is it?"

For Grace, with a strange, startled look, pointed in the direction of something floating on the surface of the water.

"Tangle!" he said, but, nevertheless, he seized the oars, and Grace, who had been lazily holding the helm all the time, now bore down right upon the object, which became clearer every moment.

The sleeper, startled by the sudden renewal of motion, sprang up, but in their eagerness neither of her companions had time to observe that a crystal tear was standing on each cheek, and when she exclaimed, "What, oh! what is it, Mark? surely not a drowned man?" she was roughly answered, "Be quiet, Amise; 'tis no time for idle questions."

The question was, indeed, by that time needless, and Amise pressed close to Grace in breathless dismay, tightly clenching the gunwale with a convulsive grasp; but she could not forbear from another inquiry, idle as she knew it to be, "O Mark! O Grace! is he alive?"

In a few minutes they were alongside. Amise hid her face, trembling, but presently she cried aloud, "But why, why don't you take him in? Why do you give him no chance?"

"Because," growled Mark, "I'd not have us all in his case.

"But 'tis murder to leave him," Amise was exclaiming, when Grace made her observe that they were fast making for a sort of creek formed by the mouth of a tiny streamlet, and that the body had been taken in tow. Presently Grace and Amise had sprung ashore, under the boughs of an overhanging wood, and Mark with considerable difficulty dragged the inanimate body upon dry land. Amise durst not glance at it, but repeated, with her hands over her face, her entreaty to be told if he lived and whether it were any one she knew. To the latter inquiry the reply at once was "No"; the other no one could answer, but Mark and Grace were both endeavoring to ascertain. He was no fisherman from the villages of the Leamy; that was plain from the fineness of his linen and the whole make of his attire, as well as from the jewelled rings he wore, the gold whistle dependent from the rich chain round his neck, and the short beard and mustache dripping with wet.

"'Tis some mariner from the Spanish Main," cried Mark. "Alack! to have dared all this, thus to come home."

"See," said Grace, "I doubt if drowning caused the ill. Look here," and she pointed to a crushed and bleeding bruise on the left temple.

"The villains!" cried Mark; "he has been robbed and murdered when almost in port. How shall we hunt them out?"

"Stay," said Grace; this gives better hope of his life. If he were senseless from his hurt when thrown into the water, he would not breathe, and may not have drowned. We may recover him."

"Right, right, Grace. Best lay him in the bottom of the boat, and take him home to my mother, The Downs Farm is nearer, but they lack her wit there."

"Let me walk home!" cried Amise, trembling. "I could not be near him. And it would lighten the boat."

"Away with you then," said Mark, shrugging his shoulders and looking at his sister, as if to express that Amise was as childish and useless as he had been saying. But Grace answered,—

"Right, little one, and should you be at home before us, you would warn my mother to have a bed and warm blankets ready, and maybe you might send the men down to the beach to help us up with him."

So the senseless form was laid on Amise's cloak in the bottom of the boat, and the girl herself began to climb a path leading upwards through a thicket, finding out when she tried to make speed, how breathless, unnerved and shaken she was.

"Ah!" she gasped to herself, when she stood still panting on the slope, "well may Mark deem me fool and puppet, and be fain to fly from home to elude me! He shall be free! ay! he shall, though he break my heart. He shall know I'll none of a bond-slave! Pooh! what am I doing? He will deem me greater fool than ever if I loiter on the way."

And with recovered energy she betook herself to the woodland path, which ran along the ridge of the hill, parallel with the river. Through the trees she could discern at intervals the opposite bank, sloping down in like manner, and divided into fields, with a few houses and a tall, brownish-gray church tower on the ridge, and beneath that, the lovely river, calm as a lake, with a few swans floating on the surface, majestic in their quiet motion.—But all she sought, through eyes often suffused with angry tears, was the little boat, pulling lustily against stream and tide, against which she was running her race.

CHAPTER II.

THE STATESMAN SAILOR.

Just where the Leamy's banks began to retreat, close upon a green, salt marsh at which modern notions of health would have shuddered, there stood, under the lee of a steep and wooded hill, a house built round a narrow quadrangle, of which a chapel formed one side.

Farm buildings were in the rear, but in front lay a garden with a homely but not untasteful mixture of flowering-plants and pot-herbs, kept with much trimness, and in the midst of which a gentle, motherly lady was moving about with her basket and shears; while in a high-backed chair reposed, basking in the sun, a pale and feeble-limbed gentleman, whose countenance and form alike showed that suffering and infirmity had fallen on him in body, though not in mind, while still in middle life.

"Where are the children?" he asked, as his wife came near him. "The wenches should be aiding you in your clipping work."

"They are all three gone down to the river," said Mrs. Lynch. "I willingly spared them. It is always well when Mark seeks Amise for his sports."

"What should the ungrateful boy seek for better than so sweet a little playmate," said the father.

At that moment Amise herself suddenly appeared, breathless, trembling,—gasping to utter her words, and able to bring out nothing at first. Mr. Lynch without speaking, clasped his hands, and looked up to heaven to ask, as it were, for aid; and Mrs. Lynch, tenderly throwing her arm round the exhausted girl, said, in an almost equally breathless whisper,—

"Fear not, child; let us know the worst. Is it both? Where was it?"

"Safe,—they are safe, Mark and Grace," said Amise, as articulation between each sob became more distinct; but be ready, —bed, blankets, possets. Rob and Joe are bringing him up." in

"Whom? what means the silly child?" said Mrs. Lynch, growing rather angry at her own fright.

"The gentleman,—we picked him up,—Grace thinks he may be alive."

Amise needed to explain no further, for Grace and her brother were seen coming up from the beach, preceding two farming men, who dragged on a sort of rough country sledge, called a slide-butt, a lifeless figure.

It spoke for itself. Thenceforth Mrs. Lynch, Grace and her maidens took possession of this flotsam piece of humanity; ignominiously expelled Mark as no more useful than Amise Colyton; and toiled with all their simple skill to restore the animation which the old lady as well as her daughter deemed to be only suspended.

A few tokens of life rewarded their care after a time, but when at length a few words fell from the lips of the stranger, they were so misty and wandering that Mrs. Lynch deemed it right to give him an anodyne, and cause a servant to keep careful watch over him all night.

The servant was Mark's old nurse, with whom he dealt much as he chose; and at so early an hour of the summer morning that all, even of that matutinous household, were still asleep, the young master stole with hushed feet into the room, and paying slight heed to the uplifted finger of the old woman, contemplated with curiosity the handsome, sleeping face on the pillow, too much embrowned by tropical suns to be pale, and set in dark, bright, short hair.

Presently the head stirred on the pillow and two dark eyes slowly opened, dreamily gazing round. Half in embarrassment half in dread that his very gaze had been the cause of wakening the patient, Mark stood motionless, while the eyes turned themselves about, were rubbed by a hand as if to assist their perceptions, and finally fell upon himself.

"Ashore?", were the first murmured words. Then with a start,—"What is this? Where am I?"

"With friends, sir," said old Honor, bustling up, and unceremoniously jostling Mark. "Stand you out of the way, Master Mark, the gentleman must be dealt with ere he speaks."

"In England," he sighed, with a sound of faint contentment, closed his eyes again, and allowed Honor to "deal with him" by feeling his pulse, and then putting some cordial drops into his mouth, but then with increased vigor in eye and voice, he exclaimed, "For Heaven's sake, how came I hither? Where is the Elizabeth? How fares it with Sir Walter?"

"Sir Walter? Sir Walter Raleigh?" cried Mark, more than ever convinced that his guest was one of those heroes of his imagination, the explorers of the West Indies.

"Where is he?" cried the stranger, trying to start up, but sinking back; let me know the truth?"

"I know nothing, sir," said Mark, while Honor in vain tried to sign him to abstain; "all I can tell you is, that we found you floating on the tide at the mouth of our river, the Leamy, with a great bruise on your temple! Ay, you perceive it now," as the stranger raised his hand to it, "and you are now at Undercliff, the abode of my father, Mr. Lynch."

"How far from Plymouth?" he quickly asked.

"Seven miles by land."

"Thither must I, at once," he began, but on again striving to rise, dizziness overpowered him, and Honor and Mark at once cried out upon the impossibility.

"I see how it is," he faintly said, "the villains kept their word and bided their time!" Then, after a space of silence, either of exhaustion or of thought, he spoke again: "Young sir, I must make an entreaty. I am Lionel Stafford, but now in command of the Elizabeth, which sailed consort with the Raleigh. The last I remember was that the English hills were in the distance, and I was leaning over the bulwark watching them. Few men were on deck, and I mind me now that those few were some who had sworn to have their vengeance for that I had hindered their setting fire to a Spanish village, in mere wantonness. I deemed their oath a mere outbreak of rage, long since forgot! I should have known Simpson better."

The old nurse would have silenced him, but though he was evidently in much pain and very feverish, the condition of his ship and anxiety for his commander weighed upon him far more than his own state, and he eagerly accepted Mark's offer of riding to Plymouth, to give Sir Walter Raleigh an account of his situation, and to ascertain what had been the proceedings on board the Elizabeth, whether the crew were in a state of mutiny, or whether, as was more probable, they had merely revenged themselves on him personally, and let it be supposed that he had simply fallen overboard by accident. He directed Mark to go straight to Sir Walter's own namesake vessel, the Raleigh, where, on giving the password, "the Sea Lion of the Newfoundland," he would obtain admission to the great captain's presence.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Great Earthquake in South America.

The most calamitous earthquake ever known in South America took place Aug. 1st—16th. On the 1st of August sligh shocks were felt at Lima, Peru, which culminated at 5 P. M. on the 13th in a terrific upheaval of the whole region extending along the seacoast from Callao, Peru, to Mejillones, Chili. Whole towns and cities were prostrated, and, to add to the horrors of the calamity, the ocean receded from the coast and then returned in an immense wave, from thirty to seventy feet high, upon the land, carrying along with it all the vessels lying in the various ports, and engulfing buildings and human beings for a distance of hundreds of feet. The first great shock was succeeded by others, and on the 16th of August numerous places in the Republic of Ecuador, north of Peru, were utterly devastated, and the important cities of Guayaquil and Quito are severely injured. The number of lives lost altogether is estimated at from 30,000 to 60,000, and the value of the property destroyed at $300,000,000.—About 300,000 people are rendered homeless.

Of the destruction of one of the Peruvian cities, Arequipa, the Lima papers says:

Arequipa, that was a beautiful city, constructed entirely of stone, with more than 50,000 inhabitants, and that had always been distinguished for the learning and valor of its sons, was completely overthrown by the earthquake of the 13th. Without exaggeration we may say that not one stone has been left upon another. The solidity of the buildings enabled them to withstand the first shocks, and gave time to the inhabitants to escape to the streets and squares, but was not sufficient to arrest the violence and tenacity of the earthquake; notwithstanding, the number of persons buried beneath the ruins ascends to 200. The shocks still continued on the 16th.

The city of Moquega, in the neighborhood of Arequipa, was reduced likewise to a heap of ruins, and from less than one-fourth of its area ninety dead bodies were exhumed.

Of the destruction of Arica, a city on the coast of Peru, the following account is given by an eye-witness: Arica no longer exists. At about five o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th we were visited with a tremendous earthquake. I had barely time to get my wife and children into the street when the whole of the walls of my house fell—fell is hardly the word, as they were blown out, as if they were spit at me; at the same time the earth opened, probably two or three inches, and belched out dust, accompanied by a terrific stench, as of powder; the air was darkened and I could not see my wife, who was within two feet of me with the children. If this had lasted any time we must have been suffocated; but in a couple of minutes it cleared, and, collecting my household gods together, I then started for the hills.

How we passed through falling houses, when we saw men struck down, some stone dead, others maimed, is to me a mystery, but a merciful Providence was over us. We wended our sad way as well as we could towards the hills, with the earth shaking, making us stagger as drunken people, when a great cry went up to Heaven, "The sea has retired!" I hurried on, and had barely got to the outskirts of the town when I looked back and saw all the vessels in the bay carried out irrisistibly to sea, probably with a speed of ten miles an hour. In a few minutes the great outward current stopped; then arose a mighty wave, I should judge about fifty feet high, and came in with a fearful rush carrying everything before it in its awful majesty; the whole of the shipping came back with it, sometimes turning in circles, but all speeding on to an inevitable doom. Meanwhile the wave had passed in, struck the mole into atoms, swallowed up my office as a giant's mouthful, and roaring on swallowed up the Custom-house, and rushing down the same street, carried everything before it in its irresistible course. Every vessel was either ashore or bottom upwards.

Similar accounts are given of the ports of Chala, Tambo, Mejilloines, Pisagua, Islay, Tilo, Mollendo, Iquique, Tacna, Pisco, and Chincha Baja, in Peru, and Talcahuana, Tome and Constitucion, in Chili, the tidal wave destroying what the earthquake had spared.

On the 14th a most destructive fire broke out in Callao, thirty houses being entirely destroyed. The loss is $912,400.

The United States steamer Wateree and the storeship Fredona were in Arica and lying at anchor when the first signs of the earthquake were noticed. Of course the consternation on board was very great, and after the shock of the movement on shore had disappeared, the captain, doctor, and paymaster of the Fredona went in a small boat to land, desiring to learn the fate of their friends and acquaintances, and offer the service of the ship. Just then the tremendous upheaving of the bay took place, and the Fredonia, parting her anchor chains, was at the mercy of the currents, and after driving wildly around in circles for some moments was dashed literally to pieces on a reef. Nothing of the vessel was saved, and the twenty-seven men composing her officers and crew, together with Mrs. Dyer, the wife of the lieutenant in command, were all lost.

The Wateree, more securely moored, dragged her anchors, and was swept by the great tidal wave four hundred and fifty yards inland, about two miles north of the ruined town. There she now lies, between two hillocks of sand, apparently waiting for the water to return her to her accustomed element. It will be impossible to extract her from her situation, and the Admiral is hopeful only of saving her battery and stores. The ship was very slightly injured, and lost only one man, a sailor.

The New York Clerk.

OR HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

A young man by the name of Ames was a clerk for a merchant in New York and was entrusted with the bills of account to collect, which service he performed honestly so far as his employer could discover. But Mr. Smith (that was the name of the merchant,) was a very cautious man, and often laid "traps" to catch his clerks in defrauding him, if any of them were not proof against dishonesty. In this way he ascertained which of them could be trusted, and when he found one of them to be dishonest he would discharge him.

Mr. Smith kept a wholesale and retail dry goods store, doing an immense business; and after he had accumulated a fortune and had began to think of retiring from business, he said, "Now I am going to give up my business to such of my clerks as I know to be honest. I shall test them one by one and to-morrow I am going to see what Ames is—an honest young man or a rascal.

The next morning he called on a friend whose son was intimate with young Ames, and arranged a "trap" to test his honesty. A large number of accounts were to be given to him to collect that day and Robert R——, (Mr. Smith's friend's son,) was to meet him as by accident, and propose to him to spend some of the money collected, for nuts, oranges, ice cream, &c.

Well, Robert managed to meet Ames just as he had completed his collections, and had a large roll of bills in his pocket, and "lots of fractional currency," when the following conversation ensued.

Robert—"Good morning Ames, been out collecting? Got lots of money, I suppose?"

Ames—"Yes, I've got over a thousand dollars, and I must hurry back to the store, I'm afraid I may get robbed. One don't know who may be dogging his steps in such a city as New York to rob him even in day time."

R.—Dont be in a hurry. Let's go into Taylor's and get some ice cream, &c. I'll pay the bill."

So into Tayler's they went, and sat down to a beautiful marble table. "Now Ames," said Robert "you have a pocket full of money, and I am rather short, just take a dollar out of that roll of green backs and pay the bill. Nobody need know it. You can turn over your money to the cashier, and if he discovers a short one dollar you can say you cant account for it—some mistake somwhere. Such errors often occur, and nobody thinks one dishonest. I tell you, Ames, such chaps as you don't get more that half paid for their services, and it would not be wrong occasionally, to take a few shillings when it can be done without being detected. I know a young fellow who pays all his small bills, such as for julips, cigars and theatres, in that way, and has done so for years, and his employer never suspected him of his honesty. Come pay the bill this time and I'll pay the next one."

"No sir," replied Ames, "I cannot comply with your request. A dollar short in my cash might be considered an error and overlooked; but there would come a settlement with my conscience which could not be gotten over so easily. My father used to say to me, 'Johnny, when you grow up to be a man, remember that honesty is the best policy.' *He's* dead and gone now, but his words will never be forgotten. I know I am working for low wages, but I agreed to work for what I receive, and I have no right to receive my employer's money on that account. No, Robert, I refuse your request with scorn and indignation; I am poor, I know, but thank God I have never taken money that did not belong to me, and I trust I never shall; and if this is the way you seek to turn young men from the path of rectitude, I desire never to meet you again."

Ames then rose and left Robert seated, and returned to the store.

The next day Mr. Smith called his clerks into his private office and told them to be seated. They stared at each other in wonder, expecting one and all to be discharged.

"Boys," said he, "I am going to retire from business. I have made a fortune here, and now propose to loan my entire stock in trade—some $250,000 in amount—and the good will of my customers to such of you as I think and feel that I can trust. I have my opinion on that score. Ames, Stanton and Danford, (handing a document to Ames,) here is the bill of sale. You will, if agreeable, take immediate possession, and the payments may be made at your convenience. I have tested your honor, each one of you—no matter how, and I have no doubt you will believe that 'honesty is the best policy'. Good morning gentleman, (taking his hat,) I wish you prosperity in trade." The firm of Ames, Stanton & Danford, is now one of the wealthiest in New York. Ames is married, lives in Fifth avenue, is worth half a million, and all the result of refusal to embezzle a dollar of his employer's money. Thus do we see, boys, that honesty is truly the best policy.

A Bull Fight on a Texas Prairie.

Bull fighting is a very popular—perhaps a very delightful, if not intellectual—amusement in the city of the Montezumas, as well as in the dominions of Her Most Catholic Majesty. But when one of these exciting contests take place in the midst of a boundless prairie, without applauding spectators and without the usual attendants of feminine grace and loveliness and masculine chivalry, an accompanying display of glittering pomp and popular clamor, it looses much of its interest, except to the actors immediately concerned. An incident of this kind—or I might say a thrilling adventure—took place a short time since on one of the plains of Texas. I was one day sauntering leisurely along on foot on a prairie not far from the San Bernard. My path wound along in a serpentine course, bordered on either side by the rank prairie grass, with here and there a clump of stunted trees, denoting some lower or wetter spot on the broad green expanse. There were no herds of cattle near, when suddenly up sprang from the tall grass, a few yards before me r large brindle bull. He began to paw the earth and exhibit unmistakable signs that something had disturbed his equanimity, or that some one of his compeers had insulted him or outraged his sense of propriety. Unfortunately for me, and perhaps for him, I appeared as the fittest object upon which to wreak his malignant passion. He had doubtless "nursed his wrath to keep it warm," for his demonstrations became more furious as I picked up a chance stick that lay in my way to drive him off.

I soon found however that his bullship was "terribly in earnest." His attitude became more menacing as I advanced, and I was within a few feet of him when he lowered his head for the attack, and I attempted to draw my revolver. It was too late. Before I had time to use my weapon he had sprung upon me and borne me to the earth. In the shock I dropped my revolver. Fortunately for me, although his horns were long and keen, they were wide apart, and thus he had pinned me down his sharp horns sticking into the earth on either side of me. I seized his horns as the only alternative, and attempted to hold him. Now the struggle commenced in earnest. His hot breath in my face almost suffocated me; still I held to his horns with all my strength, hoping that he would tire of the contest and leave me. He commenced dragging me further and further from my only weapon of defence; he finally broke loose from me and retired a few steps. I was afraid to move, there he stood lashing his tail against his sides, pawing the earth, his red nostrils distended, his eyes glaring like balls of fire. He looked to me the very impersonation of the fiend of darkness himself. He again bowed his head, one deep, thunder-like roar came from him and again he was upon me. As before, his horns struck each side of me and pinned me to the earth. Again I seized his horns, and he commenced dragging me in the direction where the contest had first commenced. I by this time was almost exhausted. The bull, too, seemed somewhat fatigued. At last he broke loose from my hold and backed off a few yards to renew the combat. I felt that I should be unable to endure so unequal a fight much longer. I looked around and found that in the scuffle we had got near the place where the first fight began. My hat, which I had lost in the first onset, was lying near me, and fortunately but a few feet from it lay my revolver. It was my last hope for life. With all my remaining strength I sprang for and grasped my pistol just as the bull had gathered himself for another attack. On he came, more enraged than ever. His eyes seemed to emit sparks of fire as he rushed toward me. I had no time for reflection, but presented my revolver, and when he was within five feet of me I fired. Whether by accident or good marksmanship, I can scarcely now tell. I had struck him in the curl of the forehead; he fell forward a dead bull, and his heavy carcass in its fall nearly crushed my right leg and almost smothered me. With some difficulty I extricated myself, but it was some time before I was able to stand. When I had so far recovered as to crawl away, I saw a few hundred yards from me a lone tree, whose friendly shelter I at once sought from the rays of the now vertical sun. When I reached the tree, there sat very composedly among its sheltering branches a negro herdsman with lasso in hand, who had been a disinterested spectator of the unequal contest. I tell you I felt mightily like shooting that nigger, but he begged powerfully, and said he just got up dar case he was afraid of dat tarned old bull. Fortunately the only serious injury I received was the loss of a new suit of summer clothes torn in shreds and the breaking of my watch.

The Greensboro *Times* learns that Wm. Burkhead, of Randolph held a family gathering at his house, a few days since, on which occasion there were present 85 lineal descendants and 21 connected with him by marriage—making the snug number of 106. There were also present about 400 other persons. Mr. B. is in his 87th year, his wife 82; both are in good health.

YEAST WHICH WILL KEEP A MONTH.—Four quarts of water, two handsful of hops, eight peeled potatoes, sliced and boiled soft; and strain through a sieve. To this add a batter, made one-third of Indian and two-thirds of rye meal, in a pint of cold water then boil the whole ten minutes. When milk warm, add a tea cup of molasses, a table-spoonful of ginger, and a tea cup of distillery, or twice as much home-brewed yeast.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1868.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.

1st Dist. C. L. COBB, Esq., of Pasquotank.
2nd " Hon. DAVID HEATON, of Craven.
3rd " Hon. O. H. DOCKERY, of Richmond.
4th " Hon. JOHN T. DEWEESE, of Wake.
5th " Hon. I. G. LASH, of Forsyth.
7th " Hon. A. H. JONES, of Buncombe.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Gen. BYRON LAFLIN, of Pitt.
Hon. JOSEPH W. HOLDEN, of Wake.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st Dist. HIRAM E. STILLEY, of Beaufort.
2nd " Gen. CURTIS H. BROGDEN, of Wayne
3rd " A. H. GALLOWAY, Esq., of New Hanover.
4th " JOHN A. McDONALD, of Chatham.
5th " H. A. BADHAM, of Alamance.
6th " Gen. RUFUS BARRINGER, of Mecklenburg.
7th " W. S. PEARSON, Esq., of Burke.

☞ When we announced the suspension of the *Press* for a short time, we hoped to be able to resume publication at a much earlier date than the present, but, unfortnately, circumstances beyond our control, were against us. This week we again commence our regular weekly issue, and as we are in the midst of a political campaign, devote a considerable portion of our space to politic, which, no doubt, will prove acceptable, particularly to those of our patrons who rely exclusively upon this paper for political information.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—The Republican District Convention, which recently assembled at Greensboro to nominate a candidate for Congress for this District, divided, and the result was the nomination of two candidates, Col. Wm. H Henderson and Judge Tourgee. Of course this movement created considerable dissatisfaction among the Republican party, as it was desirable to have only one Republican candidate in the field. A compromise could not be effected, satisfactorily, and, as a necessary consequence, another nominating Convention was called to meet at Greensboro, on to-morrow, the 17th inst.

It will be seen that we have placed the name of Hon. I. G. LASH upon the ticket, as our choice.

The following is the call for the new Convention from the Executive Committee of this Congressional District:

Republican Conventon 5th District.

The undersigned, members of the Republican Executive Committee of the Fifth Congressional District, believing that the only method to secure harmony of purpose and unity of action in the ranks of our party, and insure the election of a Republican member from this District is to hold a new Convention for the selection of a candidate acceptable to all, hereby call upon the several counties to *hold meetings at once*, and send delegates to a Convention to be held at Greensboro, on Saturday the 17th instant. The shortness of the time demands speedy action, but the Committee feel confident of the instant and earnest co-operation of every true Republican.

A. W. TOURGEE,
THOS. SETTLE,
D. H. STARBUCK,
WILSON CAREY,
Ex. Com. 5th District.

October 8th, 1868.

We see from a card published in the *Standard* of the 13th, that Judge Tourgee retires from the field, and recommends Hon. I. G. Lash as the candidate for Congress from the 5th District.

☞ We would refer the reader to a number of new advertisements.

It will be seen that more Railroad Bonds will be offered for sale, on the 20th inst., at the Bank.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—As a number of erroneous statements in regard to the public debt are indulged in, for political effect, we presume upon the principle that "all's fair in politics," we publish elsewhere what we believe to be a correct statement, ascertained from official sources. It will be seen that over $802,000,000 of the public debt has been paid since the close of the war.

HIGH TAXES.—A great deal is said about the high taxes under which the people are groaning, and the Republican party is charged with creating them, by the Democracy now striving to regain power, when it is clear to the least reflecting mind that the large public debt and consequent high taxes are the results of the war, and the Democratic party is responsible for the war and its bitter fruits.

☞ Why is the letter R like the Presidential election?

Because it is the last of Seymour and Blair.

ELECTION NEWS.

By Thursday morning's mail we learn that the Republicans have certainly carried the following State elections, on Tuesday last:

Pennsylvania, by 10,000 to 20,000.

Ohio, by 20,000.

Indiana, by 7,000.

Governor's Proclamation.

Gov. Holden having received information that military weapons, such as repeating rifles of various kinds, have been imported into this State, and have been distributed in various localities, and believing that boxes containing arms, ammunition and equipments, are concealed in divers places, ready to be distributed as opportunity may offer, has issued a proclamation calling the special attention of the officers of Detailed Militia to observe the act to organize the Militia of North Carolina. All Magistrates, Sheriffs and other Peace Officers are also especially enjoined to be vigilant, impartial, faithful and firm in the discharge of their duties, as the object of the persons thus engaged must be, either to subvert the government, to resist the constituted authorities, or to prevent a free election in this State on the third day of next month.

The proclamation not only announces and proves but proposes to defend the constitutionality of the present reconstructed State governments; acknowledging the right of the private citizen to keep and bear arms for lawful purposes. It expresses a firm purpose to punish, as the law shall allow, all attempts to arm one class of citizens against another, for the purpose of assaulting or intimidating voters. The rights of all classes of electors to the peaceful exercise of the ballot are wisely and strongly guaranteed.

Grant and Colfax Club at Waughtown.

About 200 persons met at Waughtown, on the evening of the 13th, for the purpose of forming a Grant and Colfax Club. The meeting was organized by calling P. E. LIGHT, to the Chair, and appointing J. W. WRIGHT, Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, addresses were delivered by Sheriff MASTEN and N. S. COOK, Esq. After which 75 persons joined the Club. Great enthusiasm and the utmost harmony and good feeling characterized the meeting.

The Waughtown Democratic Club numbers about 20.

Republican Meeting at Winston.

On Thursday the 8th inst., Hon Jos. W. Holden and J. Font. Taylor addressed a very large concourse of people, in the afternoon and at night, according to previous appointment. The speeches were patriotic, well-timed and well received, and Forsyth will give a large majority of votes for Grant and Colfax.

We were not present, and have not been furnished with the proceedings of the meeting.

[From the Belmont (O.) Chronicle.

Frank Blair in 1864 and 1868.

Just before the close of the war Frank Blair crossed the river at Bellair. The trains missed connection, and it became the duty of a leading Democrat at Bellaire, who was high in the employ of the Central Railroad, to entertain Mr. Blair. A conversation occurred in which the Democrat asked Blair how the people of the South could be reconciled after they were whipped into submission. Blair answered, "I do not know, but if I had my way of it, I wouldent the levees along the Mississippi river and drown every damned son-of-a-b—h of them." This declaration, with other equally profane and heartless, so disgusted the gentleman who proposed the question that he left Mr. Blair for others to entertain.

Registration.

Republican speakers should bear in mind that a new registration of voters is required. Registration books are to be opened in all the precincts of all the counties on the 15th day of October, and continue open until the day of the Presidential election on the third day of November. A prompt and thorough registration will contribute to the polling of a full vote.

THERE IS TO BE BUT ONE DAY FOR VOTING; in many precincts the polls will be crowded; the swearing in of voters on election day will so delay voting that many electors will not be able to reach the boxes.

BY ALL MEANS LET THE REGISTRATION BE COMPLETED PREVIOUS TO ELECTION DAY.

All voters at the coming election have to take an oath to "*support* and *maintain* the constitution and *laws* of the United States, and the *constitution* and *laws* of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith."

Six States hold their elections in October as follows: Nebraska, October 16; Ohio, October, 13; Indiana, October, 13; Pennsylvania, October 13; Iowa, October 13; West Virginia, October 22.

Death of Howell Cobb.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Hon Howell Cobb, of Georgia while conversing in the vestibule of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, fell dead at ten this morning without premonitory indisposition. Supposed appoplexy.

The Spanish Revolution

Is Accomplished. The royal army is defeated, the commander, Pavia, wounded and a fugitive, the Conchas who were at the head of the civil government have declared for the revolution, the statute of the Queen has been dragged through the streets of the capital by the rebels, the Queen's son-in-law has been captured, the revolutionary forces are marching unopposed upon the capital, the people everywhere hastening to join them—the Queen has fled, Napoleon declines to interfere, and a provisional government is formed. A great revolution accomplished almost without bloodshed—the Bourbon tyrrany seems to have ended.

MADRID, Oct. 8.—The provisional government has organized. Serrano and Prime are honorary Presidents; Azuirre, acting President; Riboro and Vigo Armigo appointed Vice-Presidents. Fizuerald has been made Minister of Finance.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—The Provisional Junta has issued a programme guaranteeing many reforms including decentralization, universal suffrage, religious liberty, freedom of the press, right of public assemblages, radical changes in the educational system, jury trials, and equality before the law.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The President proclaims the 26th of November as a day for praise, thanksgiving and prayer. The proclamation says we are permitted to hope that the long protracted political and sectional dissensions are at no distant day to give place to returning harmony and fraternal affection throughout the Republic.

Speech of John Quincy Adams.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 13.—John Qincy Adams of Massachusetts, last night addressed an immense meeting of the South Carolina Democracy in Columbia. His speech was long and elaborate, breathing the same moderate and conciliatory spirit as his recent letter. In referring to the pending political struggle he said: "Your relations to the political parties at the North have a very important bearing upon your fate at all events, just now and demands careful meditation. Most of you doubtless regard the success of the Democratic party as essential to your release from your present situation, but it is my duty to remind you that men in your position have no right to be bigoted partizans. You must of course feel a deep interest in the success of those who espouse your cause, and you may properly exert all legitimate influence to promote their success but you ought not to shut the door to aid from any source. I have already deprecated unreasonable and undistinguishing hostility to the Republican party.

I now warn you, against any absolute and exclusive devotion to any party. If the Democracy succeed in electing their candidates, you will be subjected to temptations as trying as the demand upon your sufferance may prove in case Gen. Grant is chosen. Hasty, ill-considered, passionate or violent action in the event of Democratic success would be your discomfiture and render your last estate wosre than the first, and yet it will require a good deal of self command to control the reaction from this depression. But the country in that event will be severely divided and so grievously excited that a small thing may induce a terrible catastrophe.

On the other hand in case of Gen. Grant's election, you will be called on to exercise a while longer your patience and forbearance.

I am sure it will be rewarded in the end. I do not believe that Gen. Grant is your enemy. I feel sure that he feels kindly towards you, and will do justice and show mercy in his course to you. A large mass of Republicans will help you if you will do your best to help yourselves. A great majority of all the North only wait to be sure it is safe to take you cordially by the hand once more. Bide then, your time. In either event, "possess your souls in patience." Call to your aid that grandest of all human qualities, self control, and all will yet be well.

Mr. Adams' adress was well received. Speeches were afterwards delivered by Wade Hampton and others.

The meeting was the largest ever held in this State.

Quarterly Report of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., on Monday, Oct. 5th, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted,	$ 72,883 56
United States Bonds,	84,000 00
Due from National Banks,	24,198 61
Current Expenses,	71 50
Taxes paid,	744 13
Cash Items,	8,697 32
Cash National Bank Notes,	493 00
" Legal Tender,	11,000 00
" Specie,	193 00
" Fractional Currency,	490 40
	$202,771 52

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund,	3,000 00
Circulation,	30,600 00
Individual Deposits,	32,274 28
United States, "	30,382 06
Profit and Loss,	147 57
Exchanges,	163 70
Interest,	3,053 91
Discount,	3,150 00
	$202,771 52

W. A. LEMLY, *Cashier.*

MARRIED,

By Rev. J. C. Patterson, at his residence, Oct. 11th, 1868, Mr. SOLOMON TYSINGER to Miss MARGARET LASHMET, all of Forsyth county.

On the 14th of April, 1868, by Rev. N. G. Whittington, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JOHN S. SPEACE to Miss MARY F. DOUB, daughter of Elijah Doub.

On the 17th of September, by Rev. N. G. Whittington, at Mr. John Dula's, Mr. JOHN A. MOSER to Miss MARTHA A. E. JAMES, daughter of Mrs. Eliza James.—All of Forsyth County.

THE PUBLIC DEBT--OVER $802,000,000 OF IT PAID SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE WAR!

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, in an exhaustive speech before the Massachusetts Republican State Committee, proves, from official data obtained at the Treasury from the Hon. David A. Wells, the able Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the Republicans in Congress since the close of the rebellion, have paid **$802,733,329** of the public debt, or ONE-FOURTH *of the whole principal*, besides paying near **$500,000,000** as interest!

On the 1st of April, 1865, the date of the surrender of Lee and Johnson, the debt on the books of the Treasury, as far as it was then ascertained, was $2,366,955,077; but that did not include $920,778,252 due to our soldiers and sailors for back pay, bounties, prize money, &c., and to loyal contractors for supplies. Of this latter sum over $4,000,000 were due on accounts rendered from three to twelve months prior to April 1, 1865. Adding therefore $920,778,252 to the ascertained debt on the books of the Treasury, we will have the actual debt on the 1st of April 1865, viz: **$3,287,633,329!**

It should be remembered that at the close of the war, and for a long time previously, the Treasury had been almost wholly depleted of funds; and its oldest and ablest officers actually feared a collapse. Accounts had been passed for payment and were over due, $120,000,000, while all its available cash funds, coin and currency, were less, all told, than $17,000,000, and its credit was greatly impaired by the seditious clamor and arts of the Copperheads. The currency also by the same seditious agencies, had been greatly depreciated. This period, therefore, the date of the surrender of Lee and Johnson, and the cessation of hostilities, was really one of extreme peril to the Republic, but the able men of Congress proved themselves fully equal to the crisis.

The means at their command to meet the liabilities of the nation were the customs, the internal revenue, which, at that time, were begining to yield encouraging results, and miscellaneous sources such as premiums on sales of gold, sales of military and naval stores, public lands, &c. The receipts from these were as follows:

Customs from April 1, '65 to June 30, '68,	$548,978,848
Internal Revenue, same period,	812,336,278
Miscellaneous, do do	178,743,769
Total,	$1,540,058,583

These are the total receipts of the Government for three and a quarter years. What has become of the money? At the close of the war there were a million of men in our army and navy. As Mr. Atkinson so justly observes: "It was obviously impossible for the Government to say to its millions of soldiers and sailors the moment the rebels laid down their arms—Go! We have no further use for you! To the sick wounded and disabled—take care of yourselves! To the owners of half-constructed vessels, and to those who had contracted in good faith to supply food, clothing and ordnance—we repudiate our contracts and refuse your supplies! No; all these matters were to be settled upon principles of justice, honor and humanity."

The disbursements, therefore, were as follows:

For the army, for back-pay, transportation, bounties, pensions, arrears of pay of deceased soldiers, prize money, &c., for settlement of contracts, claims of States, and claims of loyal men for property destroyed, &c., from April 1, '65 to June 30, '66, fifteen months, were	$844,458,539
For the navy for same period—fifteen months—from April 1, '65, to June 30, '66, were	76,319,713
Total disbursements army a navy	$902,778,252
And in this total we have the sum to be added to the debt as it stood on the books of the Treasury on April 1, '65, which was	2,366,955,077
Making the aggregate of	$3,287,733,329

Which was the actual maximum of the war debt on April 1, 1865, being the expenses of the war not paid as they were incurred. Thus we have—

Maximum debt of April 1, '65,	$3,287,733,329
Debt, June 30, '68, 2,511,000,000 but from that is to be deducted 26,000,000 loaned Pacific R. R. and which is to be paid by it, leaving the net debt, June 30, 1868, at	2,485,000,000
Showing the amount paid since April 1, 1865, to be	802,733,329

Or ONE-FOURTH *of the whole in little over three years*, besides paying near **$500,000,000** as interest.

We can now strike the balance between our income and our war expenditures:

Income from all sources for three and a quarter years, from April 1, '65 to June 30, 1868, was	1,540,058,583
Expenditures, war debt paid $802,733,329; interest on war debt paid, $438,484,883; making total expenditures,	1,241,218,212
Leaving as the ordinary expenses of the Government	$298,840,371

for three and a quarter years or a little less than $92,000,000 per annum in *currency*; and that includes the cost of the late Indian war, estimated at $40,000,000, and $10,000,000 expended by the Engineer Beaureau for harbor and river improvements! Now, the expenses of the last fiscal year under the *Democratic* administration of Jas. Buchanan were $76,841,000 in gold, or $107,577,400 in currency; and hence, the expenses of the Government for the last three years under Republican legislation has been $15,500,000 *per annum less* than the expenses of Buchanan's last year of Democratic rule!

Nor are these all the benificent triumphs of Congress over a corrupt and hostile Democracy, whose infamous "Whiskey Rings" alone boast of having robbed the revenue of $300,000,000.

Congress has also immensely reduced all the expenditures of government!

Those of the War Department from over one thousand millions in 1865 to less than forty millions in 1868: Those of the Navy Department, from one hundred and twenty-three millions in 1865 to a little over seventeen millions in 1868. The false estimates of the Secretary of the Navy alone at the last session demanded $40,000,000 for the support of the Department for the current fiscal year, but these were returned to him by Congress, when he reduced them to $20,000,000 or one-half, when they were further reduced by Congress, to $17,300,000. Thus this prodigious fraud of the Secretary was practically confessed by him.

These triumphs have enabled Congress to also reduce taxes **167,000,000** per annum—to take off the taxes upon all manufactured articles—upon ten thousand manufactured articles which enter into the daily consumption of the poor! Were results in a like period ever greater or more beneficent? Can the history of the world furnish a parallel instance of equal success under equal difficulties and complications? Starting with a depleted Treasury, a depreciated currency and a damaged credit, Congress has in three years paid off one-fourth of the whole debt saddled upon the nation by Secession.—*Republic.*

FOR THE PRESS.

Mt. Airy Railroad Meeting.

MOUNT AIRY, Oct 3rd, 1868.

According to previous appointment, the citizens of Mount Airy and vicinity, and friends from the adjoining counties of Carroll and Patrick, Va., met in the Male Academy. On motion, R. R. Gallaway, was called to the Chair and J. M. Marshall was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Jones, the chief engineer of the Norfolk and Great Western Rail Road, was then called for, who responded in an able and interesting address upon the subject and benefit of Rail Roads generally. He dwelt at length upon the advantage to those communities that have an abundance of these facilities, over those that have very little, or none.

On motion, the following persons were appointed a committee to prepare business for the action of the meeting: Col. Sam'l Forkner, J. F. Graves, Esq., T. W. Prather, Mat. R. Banner and John R. Patterson.—The Committee, through their Chairman, J. F. Graves, reported the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Commissioners of Surry County, to make a subscription of one hundred thousand dollars to the North-Western Rail Road, and submit the proposed subscription to the people for ratification, at an early day.

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment of the following persons as Commissioners to receive individual subscriptions, in Surry County:

Mount Airy.—Samuel L. Gilmer, John L. Worth and John W. Brower.

Tom's Creek.—Job Worth.

Dobson.—H. C. Hampton and D. M. Cooper.

Rockford—L. H. Barnes and John M. Hamlin.

The following resolution was introduced by James C. Norman, Esq., and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we, a portion of the people of Surry, being favorably impressed with the importance of the Norfolk and Great Western Road, request our Senator and Representative, in the ensuing session of the General Assembly, to ask for authority to make a county subscription in aid of said road, and that the State be requested to grant a loan to the said road also.

Also, *Resolved*, by the Meeting, that the Secretary be requested to correspond with the Commissioners of the North Western Rail Road.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the Salem *Press* and Winston *Sentinel*, and the *Standard* and Raleigh *Sentinel* be requested to copy the same.

ROBT. R. GALLAWAY, CHAIRMAN.
J. M. MARSHALL, *Secretary.*

AN ACT TO PUNISH CONSPIRACY, SEDITION AND REBELLION.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That if two or more persons shall conspire together to overturn or put down, or destroy by force, the Government of North Carolina, or to levy war against the Government of this State or to oppose by force the authority of said Government, or by force or by threats, to intimidate, or to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the State of North Carolina, or by force or fraud to seize or take possession of any fire arms or property of the State aforesaid, against the will or contrary to the authority of the said State, every person so offending in any of the ways aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof in any court having jurisdiction, shall be imprisoned not more than ten years, and be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. That if any person incite, set on foot, assist or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the State of North Carolina or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, each and every person so offending in any of the ways aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof in any court having jurisdiction, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than fifteen years, and be fined not more than ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 24th day of August, A. D., 1868.

(Signed,) JO. W. HOLDEN.
Speaker of House of Representatives.
(Signed) TOD. R. CALDWELL,
President of the Senate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, August 29th, 1868.

I, HENRY J. MENNINGER, Secretary of State, hereby do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

HENRY J. MENNINGER,
Secretary of State.

Republican Convention in Caswell County.

By order of the Executive Committee of Caswell County, a Convention of the Republican party of the County, was called and held at Yanceyville on Wednesday, the 7th of October.

On motion, Hon. Wilson Carey was called to the chair, and Morris Mason, Esq., was appointed Secretary. Mr. J. W. Stephens being called upon, explained the object of the Convention, as having been called to consider the present *status* of the Republican Party in the fifth Congressional District with regard to the nomination of a candidate for representation in Congress.

On motion, a committee of five, consisting of Rev. Jno. E. Cook, J. H. Willis, Chas. H. Walker, Esq., Dan'l Johnson and Henry Williamson, sr., were appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions for the consideration of the Convention. The Committee retired for consultation, and afterwards reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we deprecate most earnestly the difficulty which has arisen in our ranks, by which two Republican candidates were brought forward to the detriment of our cause, and endangering our success in this district, and that we believe that the only method of remedying the evil, is by a new Convention.

Resolved, That we call upon the Republican Executive Committee of this District to call another Convention, at the earliest possible day, and we respectfully suggest Saturday the 17th inst., as such day.

Resolved, That the acts of the Convention held at Greensboro, on the 18th of September, so far as the County of Caswell is concerned, are hereby revoked and annulled.

Resolved, That four delegates be elected to represent the county of Caswell and cast the votes of said county in said Convention, and that the Chairman of the County Executive Committee, and the President and Secretary of this Convention furnish the said delegates with proper credentials; and that we respectfully request as many Republicans of this county, not delegates, as are able, to attend said Convention.

Resolved, That Caswell county is good for *one thousand majority for Grant and Colfax, on demand.*

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be sent to the Raleigh *Standard* and *People's Press* for publication.

The following were unanimously chosen delegates to the District Convention: Col. Jno. W. Stephens, Morris Mason, Charles H. Walker, Esq., and David Johnson.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

WILSON CAREY, *President.*
MORRIS MASON, *Secretary.*

Extract from Hon. N. Boyden's Address.

Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, elected last spring as the Conservative Democratic member of Congress for the 6th district, and an independent candidate for re-election to the next Congress, has published an address to his constituents, as follows:

I tell you my friends, these State Governments, established under the reconstruction acts, will never be overthrown or upset peaceably. Mind that! Nothing short of a bloody revolution will ever overthrow them. We are all too familiar with *peaceable secession.* We never shall *forget* that. This generation has *suffered too* much ever to forget what peaceable secession has brought upon us all; and all this for the sake of office holders. And now we are asked to make another rash experiment; and all for the same purpose—not for the country by no means; but all for the benefit of office holders. * *

I now, as your friend, and as a lover of my country and its people, say to you again, pause! *pause!!* my countrymen! Reflect! *reflect!!* make not this fearful plunge into another revolution; for if you do we are all ruined. God in his mercy may save us—man cannot. I cannot abide this Democratic doctrine. I cannot consent to see my country again drenched in fraternal blood, and all to put out one set of officers, and to put in another; and that other, that same Democracy who are responsible for all the troubles under which the country now labors; and for all the heavy and distressing taxes with which we are now oppressed. These Democratic leaders tell you, as they told you before, that all this object of the overthrow of our new Constitutions and of *our new State governments* will be accomplished peaceably and without bloodshed—that there will be no fighting; that these newly organized State governments will surrender without a struggle, and *if* they should resist, they will be whipped out at once, but I tell you as I told about peaceable secession, these State governments will never be overthrown without a conflict of arms—and such a conflict will ruin us all.

The Democratic speakers tell the people that Congress has declared the reconstruction acts unconstitutional. They also assert that the Supreme Court of the United States, in the McArdle case, has decided the reconstruction acts unconstitutional; and they likewise tell the people that, if the reconstruction acts are unconstitutional, then as a matter of course the new State Governments organized under these acts are also unconstitutional, null and void. But I tell you that neither Congress nor the Supreme Court have made any such decision, and I tell you that all lawyers know, or they ought to know, that the Supreme Court of the United States has long since decided the very question now attempted to be agitated in our State, as to the constitutionality of our new State government; and that this is not now a debateable question. I assert without the fear of successful contradiction that this identical question in the case of Luther against Borden, (Howard's Supreme Court Reports, page 17,) has been expressly decided, and that after the most thorough, learned and deliberate investigation, that any case ever received in that Court, Chief Justice Taney delivering the opinion of the Court. * * *

Now, fellow-citizens, I hope we shall hear no more said about the Supreme Court of the United States attempting to decide this political question, which this very Supreme Court has already decided belongs to Congress; and that after the decision of Congress that it cannot be questioned in any judicial tribunal, and that every department of the Government is bound by this decision of Congress. So far then as North Carolina is concerned, this matter is conclusively settled by the decision of the present Congress, as Congress has already "admitted into the councils of the Union Senators and Representatives," elected in our State under the authority of the existing government of North Carolina, formed, and now in full operation under the reconstruction acts of Congress; and whether those acts were unconstitutional or not, now makes no difference, as to the legality and constitutionality of our present State government. This question is settled conclusively and

forever by the action of Congress, and, therefore, it is that I have said that neither Congress nor the Executive can ever overthrow this State Government in North Carolina, save by a revolution.

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That the Commissioners of Counties shall have power, (a majority of such Commissioners who are duly qualified being present,) to establish, alter, discontinue or create such seperate places of elections in their respective counties as from time to time they may deem expedient, giving thirty days notice thereof, by advertisement in some public journal, if there be one in their county, in three public places and at the Court House in their county.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of State shall, prior to the tenth day of September next, provide for and forward to the Commissioners of Counties, suitable registration books for each election precinct, as established for the last previous election, and a suitable number of the blank forms of oaths prescribed by Article VI, section 4 of the Constitution.

Sec. 3 In case the Commissioners of Counties shall not receive, on or before the first day of October next, a sufficient number of registration books and blank forms of oaths, as above prescribed, they shall provide themselves with the same at the expense of the State.

Sec. 4. The Commissioners of Counties, or, in case no Commissioners shall have qualified, the Governor, shall, on or before the fifth day of October next, select one Justice of the Peace for each election precinct in their counties, who shall act as Registrar of voters for such precinct. He shall be furnished with a registration book and blank form of oath, and shall at times, from the fifteenth day of October next until the day of the next Presidential election, receive and register such qualified voters as may offer, administering the oath provided by the fourth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, to which oath he shall require each elector to subscribe previous to registering his name in the registration book. He shall receive a fee of five cents for each voter registered, to be paid out of the County Treasury.

Sec. 5. The County Commissioners, or, in case no Commissioners shall have qualified for their respective precincts, (counties,) the Governor, shall, on or before the twentieth day of October next, appoint two electors in each precinct, who shall with the Registrar, be judges of elections at the next ensuing Presidential election and shall, fifteen days previous thereto, appoint one Justice of the Peace and two electors in each precinct as judges of elections for every ensuing State, County and Municipal election. The judges of election shall attend at the places for which they are severally appointed, on the day of election and shall be sworn by the sheriff, or in his absence, by some Justice of the Peace or other officer authorized to administer an oath, to conduct the election fairly and impartially, according to the Constitution and laws of the State; and in default of acting, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Such judges in addition to the powers conferred upon them by this act, shall have all the powers and duties heretofore vested in inspectors of elections, not insonsistent therewith, and be subject to the same penalties.

Sec. 6. Every male person born in the United States, and any male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upwards, who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be entitled to registration upon application.

Sec. 7. Except in cases provided for in section eleven, of this act, no person shall be allowed to vote at any election unless his name shall be found upon the registration books of the precinct in which he offers to vote unless he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I——, do solomnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and mantain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith; that I have been a resident in the State of North Carolina for twelve months, and in the county of —— for thirty days, and that I have neither registered nor voted during this election in any other precinct." Such person having taken this oath shall thereupon be registered.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the judge of elections to keep the registration books for their precinct at the place of holding the election during the day of such election, and to register therein the name of any legal voter, first administering the oath as provided in the last section, before receiving the vote of any elector not previously registered.

Sec. 9. Immediately after any election, the Judges of election shall deposit the registration books for their respective precincts with the Register of Deeds of their counties.

Sec. 10 It shall be the duty of the Register of Deeds, previous to any election to be held after November next, to furnish the judges of election for each precinct with the registry books for their precinct.

Sec. 11. The Register of voters shall, at the request of any legal registered voter in his precinct, furnish to such voter, under his signature, a certificate of registration, stating the county and precinct in which such vote shall be registered, and shall make an entry of such certificate against the name of such voter on the registration book. Upon such certificate of registration such elector may vote in any precinct in his county, without further registration.

Sec. 12. Upon receiving such vote, the judges of elections shall fold such certificate of registration with the ballot of the elector offering to vote thereupon and deposit it in the ballot box.

Sec. 13. All acts and sections of acts, ordinances and sections of ordinances, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 14. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 24th day of Aug. A. D., 1868.

AN ACT

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the Registration of Voters."

The General Assemb y do enact:

Section 1. That the Justice of the Peace appointed by the Commissioners or by the Governor to act as Registrar of voters in each election precinct, as provided in the fourth section of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the Registration of Voters," shall make out two copies of the original registration book for the purpose hereinafter maintianed; which said copies when certified to be correct by the Registrar, shall have all the legal force and effect of the original registration book.

Sec. 2. That the County Commissioners, or, in case no Commissioner shall have qualified, the Governor, shall on or before 20th of October next, appoint six electors at each precinct who shall, with the Registrar, be judges of election at the next ensuing Presidential election; and the said six electors shall take the place of the electors provided for in the fifth section of the said act, and shall perform all the duties which have been conferred upon them.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the judges provided for in the preceding section to provide at least three seperate ballot boxes on the day of the election at their precincts for the convenience of voters, and as many more boxes as they may think necessary. Two judges shall preside at each of the three ballot-boxes, and if a majority of the judges think more boxes necessary, they shall appoint two additional judges for each additional box. The Registrar shall assist at all the boxes.

Sec. 4. The Registrar of voters shall furnish the original registration book and the two copies hereinafter provided for, to the judges of the election in the precinct for which he is appointed; he shall furnish one copy to the judges of each of the three boxes, and if there be more than three boxes, he shall furnish one additional copy for each additional box.

Sec. 5. The registrar shall recieve one cent for each name copied from the original registration book.

Sec. 6. Any person who shall, with intent to commit a fraud, vote more than one time, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be imprisoned not less than six or more than twelve months, or fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars at the discretion of the Court; and any registrar of voters or any clerk or copyist who shall make any entry or copy with intent to commit a fraud shall be liable to the same penalty.

Sec. 7. No registered voter shall be challenged on the day of election, but those offering to register on the day of election may be challenged, and every person applying for registration before the election may be challenged at that time in like manner.

Sec. 8. All acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. The Secretary of State shall furnish a printed copy of this to the Commissioners of each county.

Sec. 10. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Ratified the 24th day of August, A. D., 1868.

AN ACT TO PUNISH BRIBERY AND COERCION IN ELECTIONS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to offer any bribe to any of the qualified voters of this State with intent to influence his vote in any election.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person to attempt to influence the vote of any of the qualified voters of this State, in any election, by any threat to discharge such voter from employment, or to withdraw from him patronage, or to discharge from employment, or refuse patronage to any member of such voter's family.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person to give a pecuniary or other consideration whatever to any of the qualified voters of this State because of the vote which such voter may cast or may have cast in any election.

Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to discharge from employment, withdraw patronage from, or otherwise injure, threaten, oppress or attempt to intimidate any of the qualified voters of this State because of the vote such voter may cast in any election.

Sec. 5. That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to indictment for the same, and on conviction of having violated the provisions of section one, shall be fined not less than twenty dollars, or imprisoned not less than ten days. And on conviction of having violated the provisions of section two, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not less than twenty days. And on conviction of having violated the provisions of section third, shall be fined not less than twenty dollars, and also imprisoned not less than ten days. And on conviction of having violated section four shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, and also imprisoned not less than twenty days.

Sec. 6. That every magistrate or peace officer of this State, or of municipal corporations in the State, who shall know of his own knowledge, or to whom information shall in any way come, that any person has in any way violated any of the provisions of this act, shall immediately arrest, or by warrant cause to be arrested such person so offending, and upon sufficient evidence, shall cause him to enter into a bond and sufficient security in the sum of not less than two hundred dollars, for his appearance before the next term of the Superior Court of the County in which the offence may have been committed, then and there to answer to the law, and in the meantime to keep the peace, and in default of giving such bond and sufficient security, such person so offending, shall be committed to prison until he shall have complied with the aforesaid provisions.

Sec. 7. That any Justice of the Peace or other officer charged with the execution of this act, who shall refuse to neglect to carry out the provisions of said act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

Sec. 8. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified 24th day of August, 1868.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, AUGUST 26, 1868.

CIRCULAR.]

The act entitled "An Act to organize a Militia of North Carolina," is herewith published for the information of all concerned.

The General Assembly of North Carolina, do enact:

SECTION 1. That the Militia of North Carolina shall consist of those liable to military duty, and that every person so liable, shall be required to serve in the same unless he shall pay to the County Treasurer a yearly contribution of two dollars, or be exempted under the certificate of some practicing physician on account of bodily infirmity.

SEC. 2. The militia shall consist of companies, regiments, brigades and divisions as now required by law.

SEC. 3. The regulations of the United States Army shall be adhered to as near as practicable in organizing the Militia of this State.

SEC. 4. The Governor shall appoint one Adjutant General who shall receive a salary of one hundred dollars per month, and necessary traveling expenses while organizing and supervising the Militia, and after the Militia shall have been fully organized, said salary shall be reduced to three hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 5. The Governor shall appoint and commission all officers.

SEC. 6. All officers and enrolled men in the Militia shall take and subscribe the oath required of officers by the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

SEC. 7. The white and colored Militia shall be enrolled in separate and distinct companies and shall never be compelled to serve in the same companies.

SEC. 8. The Governor is hereby authorized to accept and organize regiments of volunteer infantry, not exceeding six, the same to be apportioned as nearly as possible through the State, for which purpose the State shall be divided into three divisions, to be known as the Eastern, Middle, and Western divisions, which divisions shall constitute a Major General's Department. If in the discretion of the Governor t shall be d eemed advisable, he may also accept and organize volunteer battalions of cavalry not to exceed three, and one volunteer battery of artillery, the same to be equally divided among the Divisions named in this section.

SEC. 9. The Governor is hereby authorized at the request of any five Justices of a County to direct the Colonel Commanding therein to detail, organize and equip from the men liable to military duty in his command, a sufficient force to preserve the peace and enforce the laws, which force shall be known as the detailed Militia of North Carolina.

SEC. 10. The number of said detailed Militia shall not exceed fifty to each member of the House of Representatives, unless the Governor shall deem said number insufficient for the preservation of the peace or the enforcement of the laws. There shall be a Captain appointed for each Company and a Lieutenant for each platoon of fifty men, and a Serjeant for every ten men, comprising the force, but when the organization does not exceed fifty men, there shall be no Lieutenant; the said detailed Militia shall be provided with proper arms and badges.

SEC. 11. No man shall be an officer or private in the detailed Militia unless he be an elector of the State, and first take and subscribe the Constitutional oath of office.

SEC. 12. Every officer of the detailed Militia shall have power to call out the whole or any part of the force under his command, to preserve the peace and enforce the law at the written request of any Judge, Justice of the Peace, Sheriff or his Deputy, County or Town Constable, or any County Commissioner, and such request shall state the reason of the call, and a copy of the same shall at once be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the State.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the Adjutant General to prepare and forward to each man appointed a member of the detailed Militia a printed copy of the rules prescribed to govern his conduct, and any wilful violation shall be a misdemeanor, punishable with fine not to exceed one hundred dollars.

SEC. 14. The said detailed Militia shall be under the command of the Governor and be subject to his orders, and may be sent to any portion of the State by him. He shall report to each session of the General Assembly the condition and efficiency of this organization, and propose any legislation he may deem proper and necessary therefor.

SEC. 15. The badge of the detailed Militia shall bear these initials, N. C. D. M. The badge of a Captain shall be marked Co. ——, No. ——, Captain; that of a Lieutenant, Co. ——, No. ——, Platoon No. —— Lieutenant; and that of a Sergeant, Co. ——, No. ——, Platoon No. ——, Section No. ——, Sergeant; and no arrest shall be made or authority exercised without the same. The loan or transfer of said badge to another shall be an indictable offence, punishable with imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than two years. The Adjutant General shall have power to designate the number of each company, platoon and section.

SEC. 16. Any officer of said detailed Militia shall have power, and it shall be his duty to use such force as may be necessary to overcome resistance in quelling riots or making arrests and not otherwise.

SEC. 17. That the white and colored members of the detailed Militia shall not be compelled to serve in the same sections.

SEC. 18. Each officer shall be allowed necessary travelling expenses, and postage incurred in the discharge of his duties.

SEC. 19. Each Captain shall require monthly reports from each Sergeant in his company, and make monthly reports to the Adjutant General of the State.

SEC. 20. That officers shall take rank according to the date of their Commissions, and the Adjutant General shall furnish to each officer a list of all officers according to rank.

SEC. 21. The sum necessary to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated and ordered to be paid from any money not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 22. The detailed Militia organized under the provisions of this act shall not be used on any occasion or under any pretext for any other purpose than to execute the laws and to suppress resistance to the same, and it may be called upon by any peace officer for that purpose. And in case it be called into service to preserve the peace in any election, the force shall be used to secure a fair and untrammeled vote of all electors without regard to their political opinions, and no member of the force shall, while on active duty, endeavor to influence the vote of any citizen, and any one offending against the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeano and on indictment and conviction before any Superior Court shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court, and shall forfeit any office or position, that he may then hold under the laws of this State. Every Justice of the Peace or other peace officer shall cause all offenders against this act to be immediately arrested and held to bail to appear before the next succeeding Superior Court of the County to answer such charge.

SEC. 23. All laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 24. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 17th day of August, 1868.

(Signed,) JOS. W. HOLDEN,
Speaker House of Representatives.
(Signed,) TOD. R. CALDWELL,
President of Senate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, August 20th, 1868.

I, HENRY J. MENNINGER, Secretary of State, hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

(Signed,) HENRY J. MENNINGDR,
Secretary of State.
A. W. FISHER,
Adjutant General.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Raleigh August 27th, 1868.

General Orders No. 1.

The following appointments by the Governor, in the Militia, are hereby announced.

Aids-de-Camp, to Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of Colonel:
Byron Laflin, of Pitt County.
Robert M. Douglas, of Rockingham County.
Wm. J. Moore, of Chowan County.
Wm. S. Pearson, of Burke County.

MAJOR GENERALS.
F. G. Martindale, of Martin.
Willie D. Jones, of Wake.
J. Q. A. Bryan, of Wilkes.

By order of Gov. W. W. HOLDEN,
Commander-in-Chief.
A. W. FISHER,
Adjutant General.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
RALEIGH, Sept. 1st, 1868.
CIRCULAR.

The attention of the Colonels commanding the several counties is hereby called to Section 9th, of Circular from this Office, dated August 26th, 1868.

If it is desired that a company of detailed Militia should be organized in their respective counties, such a request, signedby five magistrates should be forwarded at once to the Governor for his consideration.

A. W. FISHER.
Adjutant General.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFEICE,
Raleigh September 26, 1868.

GENERAL ORDER, No 6.

The Colonels Commanding will cause to be enrolled, at the same time provided for the registration of Electors, the entire Militia of their respective Counties, according to the following directions:

I. The several Registration Districts in each County will be distinguished by number, and an Enrolling Officer appointed in each District, who will be furnished with necessary blanks and instructions by the Colonel.

II. All able-bodied male citizens of the State, who are citizens of the United States, between twenty one and forty years of age, save those exempt on account of religious scruples, will be enrolled.

III. The white and colored Militia shall be placed upon seperate rolls.

IV. "All enrolled men in the Militia shall take and subscribe the oath required of officers by the Constitution of the State."

V. The muster rolls will be made out in duplicate, signed by the Enrolling Officer and forwarded to the Colonel of the County, on or before sixth day of November next. One roll will be kept by the Colonel and the duplicate returned at once, with his certificate, to this office.

By order of Gov. W. W. Holden, Commander-in-Chief:

A. W. FISHER,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, August 28, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2

The State is hereby divided into three Divisions to be known as the Eastern, Middle and Western Divisions.

I. The Eastern Division shall comprise the Counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, Northampton, Halifax, Edgecombe, Martin, Washington, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Wilson, Wayne, Green Lenoir, Craven, Carteret, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, New Hanover, Bladen Columbus and Brunswick.

II. The Middle Division shall comprise the Counties of Warren, Granville, Orange, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Stokes, Forsyth, Guilford, Alamance, Chatham, Wake, Franklin, Nash, Johnston, Harnett, Robeson, Cumberland, Richmond, Moore, Montgomery, Randolph, Davidson, Davie, Rowan, Cabarrus, Stanly, Anson, Union and Mecklenburg.

III. The Western Division shall comprise the Counties of Gaston, Cleveland, Lincoln, Catawba, Alexander, Iredell, Ashe, Yadkin, Surry, Wilkes, Watauga, Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Rutherford, Henderson, Buncombe, Mitchell, Polk, Alleghany, Yancy, Madison, Haywood, Transylvania, Clay, Jackson, Macon and Cherokee.

IV. Major General F. G. Martindale, is hereby assigned to the command of the Eastern Division with Headquarters at Jamesville, Martin County.

V. Major General W. D. Jones is hereby assigned to the command of the Middle Division with Headquarters at Raleigh Wake County.

VI. Major General J. Q. A. Bryan, is hereby assigned to the command of the Western Division, with Headquarters at Trap Hill, Wilkes County.

VII. The Counties embraced in the foregoing divisions respectively, shall constitute seperate commands, to which Colonels will hereafter be appointed.

By order of Gov. W. W. Holden, Commander-in-Chief:

A. W. FISHER,
Adjutant-General.

$5,000 WORTH County Bonds FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, as Financial Agent for the county of Forsyth, will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the First National Bank of Salem, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., the Bonds of the County, payable on the 1st of January, 1869, at the First National Bank of Salem, in sums of Fifty Dollars or its multiple.

These bonds are sold for the purpose of paying the second installment on the county subscription, to the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company. A tax is now laid and ordered to be collected in December next, to pay these bonds, when they mature. They are therefore a certain and safe investment. The Sheriff will also receive them in payment of Rail Road Taxes.

I. G. LASH,
Financial Agent for Forsyth County.
Oct. 13, 1868. 1t

NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of HINE & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. H. W. FRIES is alone authorized to settle all claims of the firm, and all persons owing notes or accounts must pay them at once, or they will be placed in officer's hands for collection.

Persons holding claims against the firm will please present them immediately.

L. J. HINE,
H. W. FRIES, Ex'r of F. Fries.
Salem, N. C, Aug. 31st, 1868. 1-3m

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., Oct. 16, 1868.

Bacon, 18 to 20 cts.
Beeswax, 35 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 00 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings. 16 cts, by the bale. 17 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 20 to 25 cents.
CORN, new, 50 and 60 cts
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 10 to 00 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 50 to 1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 to 5½ per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 5 to 8 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 15 to 20
" *Peaches*, unp'l'dhalves, 10 to 12
" " " quarters 6 to 8
" *Blackberries*, 12 to 15
" *Cherries*, 25
" *Plums*, 25
" *Damsons*, 15
" *Pears* 15.
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 25 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 9 cents per lb; 8 by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, $1 10 per bushel.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 75 cents per bushel.
Rice, 16½ cents per lb.
Rye, $1 25 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16½; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 40 per Sack. Am. 3 20
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring, and 63lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 46 lb.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Tobacco of all grades has been coming into market quite freely this week. The Warehouses all have large sales each day, and the prices keep well up to their former standard. The common and inferior qualities are regarded as selling particularly well.—*Register.*

LUGS.	
Very Inferior,	$3,00 to $6,00
Good Working,	8,00 to 10,00
Extra Yellow Smoking,	10,00 to 30,00
LEAF.	
Inferior and Common,	$6,00 to $10,00
Good Wrapping Fillers,	10,00 to 15,00
Fine Yellow Wrappers,	20,00 to 50,00
STEMS.	
Loose,	$2,50 to $3,00
Bright in hogsheads,	3,50 to 4,50

BADGES! BADGES!!

Grant and Seymour Badges and Letter Envelopes for sale at

BLUM'S BOOKSTORE.

LOOK OUT FOR THE ENGINE WHEN THE BELL RINGS!!!

A FRESH OPENING OF

FALL GOODS.

—:o:—

PATTERSON & CO.,

are now receiving and offering for sale an unusually well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the season, consisting of CALICOES, of many styles and different prices,

De Laines, Printed Muslins,
Ginghams, Swiss Lawns, Nansook,
Challies, Brilliants, &c.

WHITE GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings.

YANKEE NOTIONS,

Dress Trimmings,
Gloves and Hosiery.

HATS AND SHOES,

Fur Hats,
Cassimere Hats,
Wool and Straw Hats.
Ladies' Leather Shoes,
Gaiters, Misses' Shoes. Childrens' Shoes,

DRUGS,

of all kinds usually kept in a Mercantile Establishment.

Dye Stuffs, Oils, Harrison's celebrated "Pure White Lead," equal to any in the Market.

HARDWARE,

of various kinds. Best Pocket Knives, Table Cutlery, Saws, Files, &c. Carriage Springs and Axles.

Queens and Glassware,

a full assortment

SUGARS! different kinds.
COFFEES,

A new lot of our popular 25 cent Coffee, the best we have ever had.

Molasses,
Tanner's and Coal Oil,
Sole Leather, Salt,
Iron, Nails.

and hundreds of other articles,—all together comprising a complete

STOCK OF GOODS.

We are Agents for Cedar Falls Sheeting, Fries' Woolen Goods and Cotton Yarns.

☞ We especially invite Country Merchants to make their purchases of these and other Goods, from us.

We keep also for sale

Bacon, Flour and Meal.

We solicit from our country friends the following articles of Barter—for which we pay the highest market prices:

DRIED FRUIT, of all kinds, WHEAT, CORN, RYE, OATS, FLOUR, FLAXSEED, BACON, LARD, BEESWAX, FEATHERS, RAGS, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Our wagon-yard, which has proved such a convenience to our customers, is still open for their use, and an additional room has been prepared to accomodate families detained over night in town.

We take this opportunity to again thank our friends for their liberal patronage, and promise our best endeavors in the future to retain their custom.

Give us a call.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 20, 1868.

VERMICELLI & MACARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING.
Feb. 20, 1868 —— 26—

VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe Manufacturing Business,

in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop**, where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS**, and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS,--Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24-tf

Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

I OFFER at private sale, a portion of my **BRUSHY FORK PLANTATION,** with improvements thereon, consisting of good

DWELLING, BARN, STABLES,

and all necessary OUTHOUSES.

The tract contains about **150 ACRES,** embracing cleared and woodsland, good Orchard, &c. J. N. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., August 7, 1868.

FRESH DRUGS!

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE ☞ ***Post Office Building,*** ☜

CORN-STARCH.

REFINED SAPONIFIER,

or CONCENTRATED LYE.

BAKER'S COCOA.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immeiculate for healing sores of all kinds.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS,

PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c FOR SALE CHEAP.

Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,** a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, Postoffice Building.

Feb. 13, 1868. 25-

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S,

MACKEY'S MASONIC RITUALIST.
SICKLES' FREEMASON'S MONITOR.
LARGE SIZE CAP PAPER.
SUPERIOR CONGRESS CAP.
CHEAP ENVELOPES.
CLOSE RULED CAP PAPER,
HEAVY CONGRESS LETTER PAPER,
CHEAP PORT FOLIOS,
FANCY PAPER &c. FOR BOXES,

A Lot of "Goods Boxes"

FOR SALE AT - - BLUM'S.

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

For Sale at Zevely's Drug Store,
SALEM.....*N. C.*

Every Man His Own Lawyer,
This valuable book just received at BLUM 'S.

"GET THE BEST"
WEBSTER UNABRIDGED
PICTORIAL EDITION!
A few copies for sale at.....BLUM'S

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

Music Portfolios,

For sale at BLUM'S.

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

Post-Office Building,

SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS,

Fancy Articles,

PERFUMERY,

NOTIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,

POST--OFFICE BUILDING.

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL

purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,

of various styles and prices.

FARMERS

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, BOTH AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded

THE LADIES

will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY

Attention! Right Dress!

DRESS UP RIGHT!

An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and numerous customers that he has reopened his **Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the Store-house formerly occupied by R. Gray, South-West corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C.,** where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a superior assortment of ***Salem Cassimeres and Jeans,*** which he offers at manufacturer's prices.

He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

He has employed some of the best workmen in the country, and is prepared to execute *custom work, in the best and most fashionable styles,* and at the shortest notice.

Satisfaction invariably guaranteed.

He is agent for the sale of the famous *Singer Sewing Machine,* which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing.

New Goods received every few weeks by Express.

☞ As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts.

☞ *Country produce* will be taken in exchange for goods and work.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

P. A. WILSON.

Dec. 13, 1867. 17tf

THE CAROLINA FARMER.

BELIEVING THAT THE INTERESTS of the Farmers and Planters of this section demand the publication of a periodical to be devoted to the advancement of Agriculture in the two Carolinas, we have determined to establish such a periodical under the title of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and will issue the first number as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to pay a reasonable share of the expense of publication.

The FARMER will be issued monthly at $2 00 per annum, in advance; will contain not less than thirty-two large double-column pages of reading matter, bound in handsome covers; and in typographical execution will not be surpassed by any Agricultural Monthly in the country.

Being determined to do whatever energy will accomplish in making the FARMER worthy the support of the intelligent Planters of North Carolina; and desiring to introduce it into every county in those States, we wish to employ active Agents at every Post Office, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

Our exchanges in the two Carolinas will confer a favor, which we will be glad to reciprocate, by giving this announcement a few incertions in their advertising columns, with such editorial comment as they think the probable value of such a prodical as we propose publishing may justify.

Adddess all communications to

WM. H. BERNARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

FARMERS, READ!

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order.

They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hill-side,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.

The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned.
As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 24 1868. 35-tf

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

A. C. VOGLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

CHAIRS, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.,

(Next Door to J. F. & S. T. Mickey's,)

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

☞ All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Interest on all accounts after six months.

April 24, 1868. 35-6m.

THE MORNING STAR.

THE MORNING STAR,
THE MORNING STAR,
THE MORNING STAR,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED AT
PUBLISHED AT
PUBLISHED AT

WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LOCAL NEWS.
LOCAL NEWS.
LOCAL NEWS.

MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.

GENERAL NEWS.
GENERAL NEWS.
GENERAL NEWS.

ADDRESS,

Wm. H. Bernard,
Editor & Proprietor,
Wilmington, N. C.

SPRING LIST

OF

SCHOOL BOOKS

AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader. ☞ N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Grammars—Smith's English Grammar, Bullion's do do
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos', Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.
Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.
Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry.
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.
COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills, Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios, Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge, Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips, Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders, Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates, German Colors, &c., &c.

INKS!--*Black, Red and Blue.*
David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.
David's Ink Powder,
Blotting Pads,

PAPERS, &c.,

embracing

Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.

Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.

Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper; Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 50 cents.

ENVELOPES

A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Pass and Memorandum Books.

American Tales bound i5c]
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels,
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels,
For sale by L. V. BLUM.
Dec. 13, 1867.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By FRANK H. ALFRIEND,
of Richmond.

This is the only full, authentic and OFFICIAL history of the Life and Public Services of the great Southern leader. Mr. Alfriend has had the co-operation and assistance of the leading Confederate officials in the preparation of this work, as will be apparent to all on examination. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
37-4t. Philadelphia

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postage rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail.*

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Executive Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.)	35
Six times per week, per quarter,	30 "
For Tri-Weekly, "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, "	10 "
For Weekly, "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and published, free.

TAILORING!

HENRY HUGHES,

SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9-tf.

CHOICE

GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.

STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."

LAKES AND RIVERS OF THE BIBLE. Illustrated with beautifully colored engravings.

THE PALM TREE, with exquisite oil-colored illustrations.

PLANTS OF THE BIBLE. By John Hutton Balfour, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburg. Very fully illustrated.

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions,
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems, Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers,
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers,
Forget Me Not, Parting Gift,
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury,
Biblical Antiquities.

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON,
LONGFELLOW, BYRON, &c.

EVENINGS WITH THE POETS and sketches of their Favorite Scenes, with beautiful oil-colored illustrations, gilt edges.

EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.

FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT,
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS

All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories,
Hillside Library,
Rosebud Stories,
Arabian Nights,
Aesop's Fables,
Nutshell of Knowledge,
Paul and Virginia,
Hans Anderson's Stories,
Old and New Testament Narratives,
Rollo Books,
Sunnybank Stories,
Charlie's Little Lib'y,
Gulliver's Travels,
Story Book of Wond's
Robinson Crusoe,
Young Marooners,
Rollo Story Books,

Martin Rattler; or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.

The Boy Artist. A Tale for the Young.

The Boy Makes the Man. A Book of Anecdotes and Examples for the use of Youth, very fully illustrated.

Nineveh and its Story, profusely illustrated.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ever offered to the public in this place.

Medical—Gunn's Domestic Medicine, en enlarged and improved; Shew's Family Physician.

N. C. Form Books.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

LETTER WRITERS & DREAM BOOK
For sale by BLUM'S

THE People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

SALEM, N. C.,

BY L. V. BLUM

Devoted to the Dissemination of the

LATEST NEWS,

SUCH AS

POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

Always giving due attention to

THE VERY LATEST

LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND **FOREIGN NEWS.**

The PRESS will also contain a page of choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and *from other sources,* will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Aug., 1868.

THE Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of business.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRMMES,
CARDS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,

or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing.

TERMS—CASH.

L. V. BLUM

Salem, N. C.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION,
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

SALT AND MOLASSES.

E. A. VOGLER

Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867.

Fresh Clover Seed

FOR SALE AT VOGLER'S.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24-

The People's Press.

Vol. XVII. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 16, 1868. No. 1.

The People's Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
BY L. V. BLUM.

TERMS.—*Cash in Advance.*

One copy, 1 year $2 00
" 6 months, . . . 1 00
" 3 months, ... 75

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space, or less, to constitute a square.

One square, one insertion, $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 50

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

Court advertisements will be charged higher than the regular rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES charged 50 per cent higher than ordinary advertisements.

THE MOUTH OF THE LEAMY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE HEIR OF REDCLYFFE."

CHAPTER I.

A WAIF ON THE WAVE.

Bright and beautiful was the scene afforded by the mouth of the Leamy one summer evening in the palmy days of good Queen Bess. The Leamy is one of the many rivers of Devon, which rise in Dartmoor and fall into the Channel, after a course, short, indeed, but very beautiful, first, through moss and heather, diversified by gray rock, afterwards down ravines clothed with brushwood, and then between meadows, where, beneath overhanging trees, the clear waters splash and foam against the larger rocks, and polish the lesser fragments to the lustre of precious stones. About three miles before it loses itself into the sea the wood-covered banks on either side retreat, leaving between them an estuary, most lovely when filled with water, but at low-tide revealing more dark mud than is consistent with beauty.

High water it was, however, on the evening in question, and forming a perfect mirror to the sloping banks, covered with trees, on whose tops stood solemn herons on one leg, looking like toy birds on toy trees. Near the eye the water was of the loveliest green; farther off it either reflected the blue of the cloudless sky, or sparkled in innumerable gilded ripples of dazzling brightness.

In the central stream of sunshine there idly rocked a little boat, looking rather like a seafowl at rest, than a thing framed by human hands for human use; and the three occupants were seated in attitudes of listless ease, their youthful countenances looking as if they were yet floating as tranquilly on the stream of life as upon the sunny river.

The eldest, a maiden of some twenty years, her high crowned hat pulled far over her grave, serene face, was leaning forward holding the lappet of her mantle so as to shade from the sun the little figure that reclined against her, that of a girl of about sixteen, with delicate, childish features and dark tresses, that rested uncovered against her companion's knee, her hat lying beside her. Lulled by the soft air and gentle motion, she rested in her sweet, light slumber. The third was a youth between the ages of the other two, who sat resting on his oars, his eyes fixed on the water, and a moody, brooding expression of weariness on his face.

"Intolerable!" was his first exclamation.

"What is? Have you forgotten anything, Mark?"

"Ay! I had forgotten for a moment that I am born to bondage, without free will or choice in aught."

"Have a care," she murmured, pointing to the sleeper.

"If she were awake, she would neither heed nor comprehend, any more than Bess's baby!"

"You wrong her, Mark, you *will* not know her."

"Not I! I know all there is of her for a saucy toy of a kitten, fit to fondle my father's age, but not fit to be thrust on a man who would fain choose for himself. But that is not the worst! Why should these few acres bar me from all roads to name and fame, and bind me to the level of bullock-feeding and bullock-fed squires, cut me off from enterprise and distinction and all that the name of Lynch may last in its dullness a century or two longer?—Better extinct than unhonored."

"Than dishonored," said Grace. "But is it unhonored? Is there lack of honor in long and steady well-doing and benevolence?"

"Well spoken, wise sister. Grace and Scapegrace were ever our names! Oh! why were you not born to wear doublet and hose, to be honored and esteemed by rich and poor, and sit on all the grand-juries as Squire Lynch of Undercliff, and let me be away among the bold younger sons of Devon, Raleigh, Gilbert, and all the rest, carving my own fortunes!"

"Carving, ay, in many a bloody gash."

"Pshaw, Grace, they are Spanish Papists who would burn every soul of us. As well be tender of so many wolves. It is a foul blot that such as they should hold yonder loveliest of lands, with trees of spice and golden—"

"Oh, Mark! how can you let your head be turned with traveller's wonders?"

"Traveller's wonders? Yes, and of men who have travelled to some purpose,—not sat by the hearth with folded hands carping at what their minds are too narrow to comprehend. I trow if I came into the Sound with my rigging strung with gold doubloons, they would cry out of the corners of their wry mouths that t'was all tinsel! Ha, what is it?"

For Grace, with a strange, startled look, pointed in the direction of something floating on the surface of the water.

"Tangle!" he said, but, nevertheless, he seized the oars, and Grace, who had been lazily holding the helm all the time, now bore down right upon the object, which became clearer every moment.

The sleeper, startled by the sudden renewal of motion, sprang up, but in their eagerness neither of her companions had time to observe that a crystal tear was standing on each cheek, and when she exclaimed, "What, oh! what is it, Mark? surely not a drowned man?" she was roughly answered, "Be quiet, Amise; 'tis no time for idle questions."

The question was, indeed, by that time needless, and Amise pressed close to Grace in breathless dismay, tightly clenching the gunwale with a convulsive grasp; but she could not forbear from another inquiry, idle as she knew it to be, "O Mark! O Grace! is he alive?"

In a few minutes they were alongside. Amise hid her face, trembling, but presently she cried aloud, "But why, why don't you take him in? Why do you give him no chance?"

"Because," growled Mark, "I'd not have us all in his case.

"But 'tis murder to leave him," Amise was exclaiming, when Grace made her observe that they were fast making for a sort of creek formed by the mouth of a tiny streamlet, and that the body had been taken in tow. Presently Grace and Amise had sprung ashore, under the boughs of an overhanging wood, and Mark with considerable difficulty dragged the inanimate body upon dry land. Amise durst not glance at it, but repeated, with her hands over her face, her entreaty to be told if he lived and whether it were any one she knew. To the latter inquiry the reply at once was "No"; the other no one could answer, but Mark and Grace were both endeavoring to ascertain. He was no fisherman from the villages of the Leamy; that was plain from the fineness of his linen and the whole make of his attire, as well as from the jewelled rings he wore, the gold whistle dependent from the rich chain round his neck, and the short beard and mustache dripping with wet.

"'Tis some mariner from the Spanish Main," cried Mark. "Alack! to have dared all this, thus to come home."

"See," said Grace, "I doubt if drowning caused the ill. Look here," and she pointed to a crushed and bleeding bruise on the left temple.

"The villains!" cried Mark; "he has been robbed and murdered when almost in port. How shall we hunt them out?"

"Stay," said Grace; this gives better hope of his life. If he were senseless from his hurt when thrown into the water, he would not breathe, and may not have drowned. We may recover him."

"Right, right, Grace. Best lay him in the bottom of the boat, and take him home to my mother, The Downs Farm is nearer, but they lack her wit there."

"Let me walk home!" cried Amise, trembling, "I could not be near him. And it would lighten the boat."

"Away with you then," said Mark, shrugging his shoulders and looking at his sister, as if to express that Amise was as childish and useless as he had been saying. But Grace answered,—

"Right, little one, and should you be at home before us, you would warn my mother to have a bed and warm blankets ready, and mayhap you might send the men down to the beach to help us up with him."

So the senseless form was laid on Amise's cloak in the bottom of the boat, and the girl herself began to climb a path leading upwards through a thicket, finding out when she tried to make speed, how breathless, unnerved and shaken she was.

"Ah!" she gasped to herself, when she stood still panting on the slope, "well may Mark deem me fool and puppet, and be fain to fly from home to elude me! He shall be free! ay! he shall, though he break my heart. He shall know I'll none of a bond-slave! Pooh! what am I doing? He will deem me greater fool than ever if I loiter on the way."

And with recovered energy she betook herself to the woodland path, which ran along the ridge of the hill, parallel with the river. Through the trees she could discern at intervals the opposite bank, sloping down in like manner, and divided into fields, with a few houses and a tall, brownish-gray church tower on the ridge, and beneath that, the lovely river, calm as a lake, with a few swans floating on the surface, majestic in their quiet motion.—But all she sought, through eyes often suffused with angry tears, was the little boat, pulling lustily against stream and tide, against which she was running her race.

CHAPTER II.

THE STATESMAN SAILOR.

Just where the Leamy's banks began to retreat, close upon a green, salt marsh at which modern notions of health would have shuddered, there stood, under the lee of a steep and wooded hill, a house built round a narrow quadrangle, of which a chapel formed one side.

Farm buildings were in the rear, but in front lay a garden with a homely but not untasteful mixture of flowering-plants and pot-herbs, kept with much trimness, and in the midst of which a gentle, motherly lady was moving about with her basket and shears; while in a high-backed chair reposed, basking in the sun, a pale and feeble-limbed gentleman, whose countenance and form alike showed that suffering and infirmity had fallen on him in body, though not in mind, while still in middle life.

"Where are the children?" he asked, as his wife came near him. "The wenches should be aiding you in your clipping work."

"They are all three gone down to the river," said Mrs. Lynch. "I willingly spared them. It is always well when Mark seeks Amise for his sports."

"What should the ungrateful boy seek for better than so sweet a little playmate," said the father.

At that moment Amise herself suddenly appeared, breathless, trembling,—gasping to utter her words, and able to bring out nothing at first. Mr. Lynch without speaking, clasped his hands, and looked up to heaven to ask, as it were, for aid; and Mrs. Lynch, tenderly throwing her arm round the exhausted girl, said, in an almost equally breathless whisper,—

"Fear not, child; let us know the worst. Is it both? Where was it?"

"Safe,—they are safe, Mark and Grace," said Amise, as articulation between each sob became more distinct; but be ready,—bed, blankets, possets. Rob and Joe are bringing him up." in

"Whom? what means the silly child?" said Mrs. Lynch, growing rather angry at her own fright.

"The gentleman,—we picked him up,—Grace thinks he may be alive."

Amise needed to explain no further, for Grace and her brother were seen coming up from the beach, preceding two farming men, who dragged on a sort of rough country sledge, called a slide-butt, a lifeless figure.

It spoke for itself. Thenceforth Mrs. Lynch, Grace and her maidens took possession of this flotsam piece of humanity; ignominiously expelled Mark as no more useful than Amise Colyton; and toiled with all their simple skill to restore the animation which the old lady as well as her daughter deemed to be only suspended.

A few tokens of life rewarded their care after a time, but when at length a few words fell from the lips of the stranger, they were so misty and wandering that Mrs. Lynch deemed it right to give him an anodyne, and cause a servant to keep careful watch over him all night.

The servant was Mark's old nurse, with whom he dealt much as he chose; and at so early an hour of the summer morning that all, even of that matutinous household, were still asleep, the young master stole with hushed feet into the room, and paying slight heed to the uplifted finger of the old woman, contemplated with curiosity the handsome, sleeping face on the pillow, too much embrowned by tropical suns to be pale, and set in dark, bright short hair.

Presently the head stirred on the pillow and two dark eyes slowly opened, dreamily gazing round. Half in embarrassment half in dread that his very gaze had been the cause of wakening the patient, Mark stood motionless, while the eyes turned themselves about, were rubbed by a hand as if to assist their perceptions, and finally fell upon himself.

"Ashore?" were the first murmured words. Then with a start,—"What is this? Where am I?"

"With friends, sir," said old Honor, bustling up, and unceremoniously jostling Mark. "Stand you out of the way, Master Mark, the gentleman must be dealt with ere he speaks."

"In England," he sighed, with a sound of faint contentment, closed his eyes again, and allowed Honor to "deal with him" by feeling his pulse, and then putting some cordial drops into his mouth, but then with increased vigor in eye and voice, he exclaimed, "For Heaven's sake, how came I hither? Where is the Elizabeth? How fares it with Sir Walter?"

"Sir Walter? Sir Walter Raleigh?" cried Mark, more than ever convinced that his guest was one of those heroes of his imagination, the explorers of the West Indies.

"Where is he?" cried the stranger, trying to start up, but sinking back; let me know the truth?"

"I know nothing, sir," said Mark, while Honor in vain tried to sign him to abstain; "all I can tell you is, that we found you floating on the tide at the mouth of our river, the Leamy, with a great bruise on your temple! Ay, you perceive it now," as the stranger raised his hand to it, "and you are now at Undercliff, the abode of my father, Mr. Lynch."

"How far from Plymouth?" he quickly asked.

"Seven miles by land."

"Thither must I, at once," he began, but on again striving to rise, dizziness overpowered him, and Honor and Mark at once cried out upon the impossibility.

"I see how it is," he faintly said, "the villains kept their word and bided their time!" Then, after a space of silence, either of exhaustion or of thought, he spoke again: "Young sir, I must make an entreaty. I am Lionel Stafford, but now in command of the Elizabeth, which sailed consort with the Raleigh. The last I remember was that the English hills were in the distance, and I was leaning over the bulwark watching them. Few men were on deck, and I mind me now that those few were some who had sworn to have their vengeance for that I had hindered their setting fire to a Spanish village, in mere wantonness. I deemed their oath a mere outbreak of rage, long since forgot! I should have known Simpson better."

The old nurse would have silenced him, but though he was evidently in much pain and very feverish, the condition of his ship and anxiety for his commander weighed upon him far more than his own state, and he eagerly accepted Mark's offer of riding to Plymouth, to give Sir Walter Raleigh an account of his situation, and to ascertain what had been the proceedings on board the Elizabeth, whether the crew were in a state of mutiny, or whether, as was more probable, they had merely revenged themselves on him personally, and let it be supposed that he had simply fallen overboard by accident. He directed Mark to go straight to Sir Walter's own namesake vessel, the Raleigh, where, on giving the password, "the Sea Lion of the Newfoundland," he would obtain admission to the great captain's presence.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Great Earthquake in South America.

The most calamitous earthquake ever known in South America took place Aug. 1st—16th. On the 1st of August slight shocks were felt at Lima, Peru, which culminated at 5 P. M. on the 13th in a terrific upheaval of the whole region extending along the seacoast from Callao, Peru, to Mejillones, Chili. Whole towns and cities were prostrated, and, to add to the horrors of the calamity, the ocean receded from the coast and then returned in an immense wave, from thirty to seventy feet high, upon the land, carrying along with it all the vessels lying in the various ports, and engulfing buildings and human beings for a distance of hundreds of feet. The first great shock was succeeded by others, and on the 16th of August numerous places in the Republic of Ecuador, north of Peru, were utterly devastated, and the important cities of Guayaquil and Quito are severely injured. The number of lives lost altogether is estimated at from 30,000 to 60,000, and the value of the property destroyed at $300,000,000.—About 300,000 people are rendered homeless.

Of the destruction of one of the Peruvian cities, Arequipa, the Lima papers says:

Arequipa, that was a beautiful city, constructed entirely of stone, with more than 50,000 inhabitants, and that had always been distinguished for the learning and valor of its sons, was completely overthrown by the earthquake of the 13th. Without exaggeration we may say that not one stone has been left upon another. The solidity of the buildings enabled them to withstand the first shocks, and gave time to the inhabitants to escape to the streets and squares, but was not sufficient to arrest the violence and tenacity of the earthquake; notwithstanding, the number of persons buried beneath the ruins ascends to 200. The shocks still continued on the 18th.

The city of Moquega, in the neighborhood of Arequipa, was reduced likewise to a heap of ruins, and from less than one-fourth of its area ninety dead bodies were exhumed.

Of the destruction of Arica, a city on the coast of Peru, the following account is given by an eye-witness: Arica no longer exists. At about five o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th we were visited with a tremendous earthquake. I had barely time to get my wife and children into the street when the whole of the walls of my house fell—fell is hardly the word, as they were blown out, as if they were spit at me; at the same time the earth opened, probably two or three inches, and belched out dust, accompanied by a terrific stench, as of powder; the air was darkened and I could not see my wife, who was within two feet of me with the children. If this had lasted any time we must have been suffocated; but in a couple of minutes it cleared, and, collecting my household gods together, I then started for the hills.

How we passed through falling houses, when we saw men struck down, some stone dead, others maimed, is to me a mystery, but a merciful Providence was over us. We wended our sad way as well as we could towards the hills, with the earth shaking, making us stagger as drunken people, when a great cry went up to Heaven, "The sea has retired!" I hurried on, and had barely got to the outskirts of the town when I looked back and saw all the vessels in the bay carried out irrisistibly to sea, probably with a speed of ten miles an hour. In a few minutes the great outward current stopped; then arose a mighty wave, I should judge about fifty feet high, and came in with a fearful rush carrying everything before it in its awful majesty; the whole of the shipping came back with it, sometimes turning in circles, but all speeding on to an inevitable doom. Meanwhile the wave had passed in, struck the mole into atoms, swallowed up my office as a giant's mouthful, and roaring on swallowed up the Custom-house, and rushing down the same street, carried everything before it in its irresistible course. Every vessel was either ashore or bottom upwards.

Similar accounts are given of the ports of Chala, Tambo, Mejilloines, Pisagua, Islay, Tilo, Mollendo, Iquique, Tacna, Pisco, and Chincha Baja, in Peru, and Talcahuana, Tome and Constitucion, in Chili, the tidal wave destroying what the earthquake had spared.

On the 14th a most destructive fire broke out in Callao, thirty houses being entirely destroyed. The loss is $912,400.

The United States steamer Watereo and the storeship Fredona were in Arica and lying at anchor when the first signs of the earthquake were noticed. Of course the consternation on board was very great, and after the shock of the movement on shore had disappeared, the captain, doctor, and paymaster of the Fredona went in a small boat to land, desiring to learn the fate of their friends and acquaintances, and offer the service of the ship. Just then the tremendous upheaving of the bay took place, and the Fredonia, parting her anchor chains, was at the mercy of the currents, and after driving wildly around in circles for some moments was dashed literally to pieces on a reef. Nothing of the vessel was saved, and the twenty-seven men composing her officers and crew, together with Mrs. Dyer, the wife of the lieutenant in command, were all lost.

The Wateree, more securely moored, dragged her anchors, and was swept by the great tidal wave four hundred and fifty yards inland, about two miles north of the ruined town. There she now lies, between two hillocks of sand, apparently waiting for the water to return her to her accustomed element. It will be impossible to extract her from her situation, and the Admiral is hopeful only of saving her battery and stores. The ship was very slightly injured, and lost only one man, a sailor.

The New York Clerk.

OR HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

A young man by the name of Ames was a clerk for a merchant in New York and was entrusted with the bills of account to collect, which service he performed honestly so far as his employer could discover. But Mr. Smith (that was the name of the merchant,) was a very cautious man, and often laid 'traps' to catch his clerks in defrauding him, if any of them were not proof against dishonesty. In this way he ascertained which of them could be trusted, and when he found one of them to be dishonest he would discharge him.

Mr. Smith kept a wholesale and retail dry goods store, doing an immense business; and after he had accumulated a fortune and had began to think of retiring from business, he said, "Now I am going to give up my business to such of my clerks as I know to be honest. I shall test them one by one and to-morrow I am going to see what Ames is—an honest young man or a rascal.

The next morning he called on a friend whose son was intimate with young Ames, and arranged a "trap" to test his honesty. A large number of accounts were to be given to him to collect that day and Robert R——, (Mr. Smith's friend's son,) was to meet him as by accident, and propose to him to spend some of the money collected, for nuts, oranges, ice cream, &c.

Well, Robert managed to meet Ames just as he had completed his collections, and had a large roll of bills in his pocket, and "lots of fractional currency," when the following conversation ensued.

Robert—"Good morning Ames, been out collecting? Got lots of money, I suppose?"

Ames—"Yes, I've got over a thousand dollars, and I must hurry back to the store, I'm afraid I may get robbed. One don't know who may be dogging his steps even in day time."

R.—Dont be in a hurry. Let's go into Taylor's and get some ice cream, &c. I'll pay the bill."

So into Tayler's they went, and sat down to a beautiful marble table. "Now Ames," said Robert "you have a pocket full of money, and I am rather short, just take a dollar out of that roll of green backs and pay the bill. Nobody need know it. You can turn over your money to the cashier, and if he discovers it short one dollar you can say you cant account for it—some mistake somwhere. Such errors often occur, and nobody thinks one dishonest. I tell you, Ames, such chaps as you don't get more that half paid for their services, and it would not be wrong occasionally, to take a few shillings, when it can be done without being detected. I know a young fellow who pays all his small bills, such as for julips, cigars and theatres, in that way, and has done so for years, and his employer never suspected him of his honesty. Come pay the bill this time and I'll pay the next one."

"No sir," replied Ames, "I cannot comply with your request. A dollar short in my cash might be considered an error and overlooked; but there would come a settlement with my conscience which could not be gotten over so easily. My father used to say to me, 'Johnny, when you grow up to be a man, remember that honesty is the best policy.' *He's* dead and gone now, but his words will never be forgotten. I know I am working for low wages, but I agreed to work for what I receive, and I have no right to receive my employer's money on that account. No, Robert, I refuse your request with scorn and indignation; I am poor, I know, but thank God I have never taken money that did not belong to me, and I trust I never shall; and if this is the way you seek to turn young men from the path of rectitude, I desire never to meet you again."

Ames then rose and left Robert seated, and returned to the store.

The next day Mr. Smith called his clerks into his private office and told them to be seated. They stared at each other in wonder, expecting one and all to be discharged.

"Boys," said he, "I am going to retire from business. I have made a fortune here, and now propose to loan my entire stock in trade—some $250,000 in amount—and the good will of my customers to [illegible] as I think and feel that I can [illegible] have my opinion on that score. [illegible] Stanton and Danford, (handing a document to Ames,) here is the bill of sale. You will, if agreeable, take immediate possession, and the payments may be made at your convenience. I have tested your honor, each one of you—no matter how, and I have no doubt you will believe that honesty is the best policy. Good morning gentleman, (taking his hat,) I wish you prosperity in trade." The firm of Ames, Stanton & Danford, is now one of the wealthiest in New York. Ames is married, lives in Fifth avenue, is worth half a million, and all the result of refusal to embezzle a dollar of his employer's money. Thus do we see, boys, that honesty is truly the best policy.

A Bull Fight on a Texas Prairie.

Bull fighting is a very popular—perhaps a very delightful, if not intellectual—amusement in the city of the Montezumas, as well as in the dominions of Her Most Catholic Majesty. But when one of these exciting contests take place in the midst of a boundless prairie, without surrounding spectators and without the usual attendants of feminine grace and loveliness and masculine chivalry, an accompanying display of glittering pomp and popular clamor, it looses much of its interest, except to the actors immediately concerned. An incident of this kind—or I might say a thrilling adventure—took place a short time since on one of the plains of Texas. I was one day sauntering leisurely along on foot on a prairie not far from the San Bernard. My path wound along in a serpentine course, bordered on either side by the rank prairie grass, with here and there a clump of stunted trees, denoting some lower or wetter spot on the broad green expanse. There were no herds of cattle near, when suddenly up sprang from the tall grass, a few yards before me, a large brindle bull. He began to paw the earth and exhibit unmistakable signs that something had disturbed his equanimity, or that some one of his compeers had insulted him or outraged his sense of propriety. Unfortunately for me, and perhaps for him, I appeared as the fittest object upon which to wreak his malignant passion. He had doubtless "nursed his wrath to keep it warm," for his demonstrations became more furious as I picked up a chance stick that lay in my way to drive him off.

I soon found however that his bullship was "terribly in earnest." His attitude became more menacing as I advanced, and I was within a few feet of him when he lowered his head for the attack, and I attempted to draw my revolver. It was too late. Before I had time to use my weapon he had sprung upon me and borne me to the earth. In the shock I dropped my revolver. Fortunately for me, although his horns were long and keen, they were wide apart, and thus he had pinned me down his sharp horns sticking into the earth on either side of me. I seized his horns as the only alternative, and attempted to hold him. Now the struggle commenced in earnest. His hot breath in my face almost suffocated me; still I held to his horns with all my strength, hoping that he would tire of the contest and leave me. He commenced dragging me further and further from my only weapon of defence; he finally broke [illegible] I was afraid to move; there he stood lashing his tail against his sides, pawing the earth, his red nostrils distended, his eyes glaring like balls of fire. He looked to me the very impersonation of the fiend of darkness himself. He again bowed his head, one deep, thunder-like roar came from him and again he was upon me. As before, his horns struck each side of me and pinned me to the earth. Again I seized his horns, and he commenced dragging me in the direction where the contest had first commenced. I by this time was almost exhausted. The bull, too, seemed somewhat fatigued. At last he broke loose from my hold and backed off a few yards to renew the combat. I felt that I should be unable to endure so unequal a fight much longer. I looked around and found that in the scuffle we had got near the place where the first fight began. My hat, which I had lost in the first onset, was lying near me, and fortunately but a few feet from it lay my revolver. It was my last hope for life. With all my remaining strength I sprang for and grasped my pistol just as the bull had gathered himself for another attack. On he came, more enraged than ever. His eyes seemed to emit sparks of fire, as he rushed toward me. I had no time for reflection, but presented my revolver, and when he was within five feet of me I fired. Whether by accident or good marksmanship, I can scarcely now tell, I had struck him in the [illegible] he fell forward a dead bull, and his heavy carcass in its fall nearly crushed my right leg and almost smothered me. With some difficulty I extricated myself, but it was some time before I was able to stand. When I had so far recovered as to crawl away, I saw a few hundred yards from me a lone tree, whose friendly shelter I at once sought from the rays of the now scorching sun. When I reached the tree, there sat very composedly among its sheltering branches a negro hardly less with fear in hand, who had been a disinterested spectator of the unequal contest. I felt grateful like shooting that nigger, but he begged piteously, and said he just got up the tree to get out of the way of the old bull. Fortunately the only serious injury I received was the loss of a new suit of summer clothes torn in shreds and the breaking of my watch.

The Greensboro Times learns that Wm. Burchead, of Randolph, held a family gathering at his house, a few days since, on which occasion there were present 89 lineal descendants and 21 connected with him by marriage—making the snug number of 106. There were also present about 500 other persons. Mr. B. is in his 87th year, his wife 82; both are in good health.

YEAST WHICH WILL KEEP A MONTH.—Four quarts of water, two handfuls of hops, eight peeled potatoes, sliced and boiled soft; and strain through a sieve. Then add a batter, made one third of buckwheat two-thirds of rye meal, in a pint of cold water then boil the whole ten minutes. When milk warm, add a tea cup of molasses, a table-spoonful of ginger, and a tea cup of distillery, or twice as much home-brewed yeast.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1868.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET,

FOR PRESIDENT:

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET,

FOR CONGRESS.

1st Dist. C. L. COBB, Esq., of Pasquotank.
2nd " Hon. DAVID HEATON, of Craven.
3rd " Hon. O. H. DOCKERY, of Richmond.
4th " Hon. JOHN T. DEWEESSE, of Wake.
5th " Hon. I. G. LASH, of Forsyth.
7th " Hon. A. H. JONES, of Buncombe.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Gen. BYRON LAFLIN, of Pitt.
Hon. JOSEPH W. HOLDEN, of Wake.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st Dist. HIRAM E. STILLEY, of Beaufort.
2nd " Gen. CURTIS H. BROGDEN, of Wayne
3nd " A. H. GALLOWAY, Esq., of New Hanover.
4th " JOHN A. McDONALD, of Chatham.
5th " H. A. BADHAM, of Alamance.
6th " Gen. RUFUS BARRINGER, of Mecklenburg.
7th " W. S. PEARSON, Esq., of Burke.

☞ When we announced the suspension of the *Press* for a short time, we hoped to be able to resume publication at a much earlier date than the present, but, unfortunately, circumstances beyond our control, were against us. This week we again commence our regular weekly issue, and as we are in the midst of a political campaign, devote a considerable portion of our space to politics, which, no doubt, will prove acceptable, particularly to those of our patrons who rely exclusively upon this paper for political information.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—The Republican District Convention, which recently assembled at Greensboro to nominate a candidate for Congress for this District, divided, and the result was the nomination of two candidates, Col. Wm. H Henderson and Judge Tourgee. Of course this movement created considerable dissatisfaction among the Republican party, as it was desirable to have only one Republican candidate in the field. A compromise could not be effected, satisfactorily, and, as a necessary consequence, another nominating Convention was called to meet at Greensboro, on to-morrow, the 17th inst.

It will be seen that we have placed the [illegible] as our choice.

The following is the call for the new Convention from the Executive Committee of this Congressional District:

Republican Convention 5th District.

The undersigned, members of the Republican Executive Committee of the Fifth Congressional District, believing that the only method to secure harmony of purpose and unity of action in the ranks of our party, and insure the election of a Republican member from this District is to hold a new Convention for the selection of a candidate acceptable to all, hereby call upon the several counties to *hold meetings at once*, and send delegates to a Convention to be held at Greensboro, on Saturday the 17th instant. The shortness of the time demands speedy action, but the Committee feel confident of the instant and earnest co-operation of every true Republican.

A. W. TOURGEE,
THOS. SETTLE,
D. H. STARBUCK,
WILSON CAREY,
Ex. Com. 5th District.

October 8th, 1868.

We see from a card published in the *Standard* of the 13th, that Judge Tourgee retires from the field, and recommends Hon. I. G. Lash as the candidate for Congress from the 5th District.

☞ We would refer the reader to a number of new advertisements.

It will be seen that more Railroad Bonds will be offered for sale, on the 20th inst., at the Bank.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—As a number of erroneous statements in regard to the public debt are indulged in, for political effect, we presume upon the principle that "all's fair in politics," we publish elsewhere what we believe to be a correct statement, ascertained from official sources. It will be seen that over $802,000,000 of the public debt has been paid since the close of the war.

HIGH TAXES.—A great deal is said about the high taxes under which the people are groaning, and the Republican party is charged with creating them, by the Democracy now striving to regain power, when it is clear to the least reflecting mind that the large public debt and consequent high taxes are the results of the war, and the Democratic party is responsible for the war and its bitter fruits.

☞ Why is the letter R like the Presidential election?

Because it is the last of Seymour and Blair.

ELECTION NEWS.

By Thursday morning's mail we learn that the Republicans have certainly carried the following State elections, on Tuesday last:

Pennsylvania, by 10,000 to 20,000.
Ohio, by 20,000.
Indiana, by 7,000.

Governor's Proclamation.

Gov. Holden having received information that military weapons, such as repeating rifles of various kinds, have been imported into this State, and have been distributed in various localities, and believing that boxes containing arms, ammunition and equipments, are concealed in divers places, ready to be distributed as opportunity may offer, has issued a proclamation calling the special attention of the officers of Detailed Militia to observe the act to organize the Militia of North Carolina. All Magistrates, Sheriffs and other Peace Officers are also especially enjoined to be vigilant, impartial, faithful and firm in the discharge of their duties, as the object of the persons thus engaged must be, either to subvert the government, to resist the constituted authorities, or to prevent a free election in this State on the third day of next month.

The proclamation not only announces and proves but proposes to defend the constitutionality of the present reconstructed State governments; acknowledging the right of the private citizen to keep and bear arms for lawful purposes. It expresses a firm purpose to punish, as the law shall allow, all attempts to arm one class of citizens against another, for the purpose of assaulting or intimidating voters. The rights of all classes of electors to the peaceful exercise of the ballot are wisely and strongly guaranteed.

Grant and Colfax Club at Waughtown.

About 200 persons met at Waughtown, on the evening of the 13th, for the purpose of forming a Grant and Colfax Club. The meeting was organized by calling P. E. LIGHT, to the Chair, and appointing J. W. WRIGHT, Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, addresses were delivered by Sheriff MASTEN and N. S. COOK, Esq. After which 75 persons joined the Club. Great enthusiasm and the utmost harmony and good feeling characterized the meeting.

The Waughtown Democratic Club numbers about 20.

[illegible]

On Thursday the 8th inst., Hon Jos. W. Holden and J. Font. Taylor addressed a very large concourse of people, in the afternoon and at night, according to previous appointment. The speeches were patriotic, well-timed and well received, and Forsyth will give a large majority of votes for Grant and Colfax.

We were not present, and have not been furnished with the proceedings of the meeting.

[From the Belmont (O.) Chronicle.

Frank Blair in 1864 and 1868.

Just before the close of the war Frank Blair crossed the river at Bellair. The trains missed connection, and it became the duty of a leading Democrat at Bellaire, who was high in the employ of the Central Railroad, to entertain Mr. Blair. A conversation occurred in which the Democrat asked Blair how the people of the South could be reconciled after they were whipped into submission. Blair answered, "I do not know, but if I had my way of it, I would cut the levees along the Mississippi river and drown every damned son-of-a-b—h of them." This declaration, with others equally profane and heartless, so disgusted the gentleman who proposed the question that he left Mr. Blair for others to entertain.

Registration.

Republican speakers should bear in mind that a new registration of voters is required. Registration books are to be opened in all the precincts of all the counties on the 15th day of October, and continue open until the day of the Presidential election on the third day of November. A prompt and thorough registration will contribute to the polling of a full vote.

THERE IS TO BE BUT ONE DAY FOR VOTING; in many precincts the polls will be crowded; the swearing in of voters on election day will so delay voting that many electors will not be able to reach the boxes.

BY ALL MEANS LET THE REGISTRATION BE COMPLETED PREVIOUS TO ELECTION DAY.

All voters at the coming election have to take an oath to "*support* and *maintain* the constitution and *laws* of the United States, and the *constitution* and *laws* of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith."

Six States hold their elections in October as follows: Nebraska, October 16; Ohio, October, 13; Indiana, October, 13; Pennsylvania, October 13; Iowa, October 13; West Virginia, October 22.

Death of Howell Cobb.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Hon Howell Cobb, of Georgia while conversing in the vestibule of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, fell dead at ten this morning without premonitory indisposition. Supposed appoplexy.

The Spanish Revolution

Is accomplished. The royal army is defeated, the commander, Pavia, wounded and a fugitive, the Conchas who were at the head of the civil government have declared for the revolution, the statute of the Queen has been dragged through the streets of the capital by the rabels, the Queen's son-in-law has been captured, the revolutionary forces are marching unopposed upon the capital, the people everywhere hastening to join them—the Queen has fled, Napoleon declines to interfere, and a provisional government is formed. A great revolution accomplished almost without bloodshed—the Bourbon tyrrany seems to have ended.

MADRID, Oct. 8.—The provisional government has organized. Serrano and Prime are honorary Presidents; Azuirre, acting President; Riboro and Vigo Armigo appointed Vice-Presidents. Fizuerald has been made Minister of Finance.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—The Provisional Junta has issued a programme guaranteeing many reforms including decentralization, universal suffrage, religious liberty, freedom of the press, right of public assemblages, radical changes in the educational system, jury trials, and equality before the law.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The President proclaims the 26th of November as a day for praise, thanksgiving and prayer. The proclamation says we are permitted to hope that the long protracted political and sectional dissensions are at no distant day to give place to returning harmony and fraternal affection throughout the Republic.

Speech of John Quincy Adams.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 13.—John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, last night addressed an immense meeting of the South Carolina Democracy in Columbia. His speech was long and elaborate, breathing the same moderate and conciliatory spirit as his recent letter. In referring to the pending political struggle he said: "Your relations to the political parties at the North have a very important bearing upon your fate at all events, just now and demands careful meditation. Most of you doubtless regard the success of the Democratic party as essential to your release from your present situation, but it is my duty to remind you that men in your position have no right to be bigoted partizans. You must of course feel a deep interest in the success of those who espouse your cause, and you may properly exert all legitimate influence to promote their success but you ought not to shut the door to aid from any source. I have already deprecated unreasonable and undistinguishing hostility to the Republican party.

I now warn you against any absolute and exclusive devotion to any party. If the Democracy succeed in electing their candidates, you will be subjected to temptations as trying as the demand upon your sufferance may prove in case Gen. Grant is chosen. Hasty, ill-considered, passionate or violent action in the event of Democratic success would be almost sure in the end to turn to your discomfiture and render your last estate wosre than the first, and yet it will require a good deal of self-command to control the reaction from this depression. But the country in that event will be severely divided and so grievously excited that a small thing may induce a terrible catastrophe.

On the other hand in case of Gen. Grant's election, you will be called on to exercise a while longer your patience and forbearance.

I am sure it will be rewarded in the end. I do not believe that Gen. Grant is your enemy. I feel sure that he feels kindly towards you, and will do justice and show mercy in his course to you. A large mass of Republicans will help you if you will do your best to help yourselves. A great majority of all the North only wait to be sure it is safe to take you cordially by the hand once more. Bide then, your time. In either event, "possess your souls in patience." Call to your aid that grandest of all human qualities, self control, and all will yet be well.

Mr. Adams' adress was well received. Speeches were afterwards delivered by Wade Hampton and others.

The meeting was the largest ever held in this State.

Quarterly Report of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., on Monday, Oct. 5th, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted,	$ 72,883 56
United States Bonds,	84,000 00
Due from National Banks,	24,198 61
Current Expenses,	71 50
Taxes paid,	744 13
Cash Items,	8,097 32
Cash National Bank Notes,	493 00
" Legal Tender,	11,000 00
" Specie,	193 00
" Fractional Currency,	490 40
	$202,771 52

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund,	3,000 00
Circulation,	30,600 00
Individual Deposits,	32,274 28
United States, "	30,382 06
Profit and Loss,	147 57
Exchanges,	103 70
Interest,	3,053 91
Discount,	3,150 00
	$202,771 52

W. A. LEMLY, *Cashier.*

MARRIED,

By Rev. J. C. Patterson, at his residence, Oct. 11th, 1868, Mr. SOLOMON TYSINGER to Miss MARGARET LASHMET, all of Forsyth county.

On the 14th of April, 1868, by Rev. N. G. Whittington, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JOHN S. SPEACE to Miss MARY F. DOUB, daughter of Elijah Doub.

On the 17th of September, by Rev. N. G. Whittington, at Mr. John Dula's, Mr. JOHN A. MOSER to Miss MARTHA A. E. JAMES, daughter of Mrs. Eliza James.—All of Forsyth County.

THE PUBLIC DEBT—OVER *$802,000,000* OF IT PAID SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE WAR!

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, in an exhaustive speech before the Massachusetts Republican State Committee, proves, from official data obtained at the Treasury from the Hon. David A. Wells, the able Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the Republicans in Congress since the close of the rebellion, have paid **$802,733,329** of the public debt, or ONE-FOURTH *of the whole principal*, besides paying near **$500,000,000** as interest!

On the 1st of April, 1865, the date of the surrender of Lee and Johnson, the debt on the books of the Treasury, as far as it was then ascertained, was $2,366,955,077; but that did not include $920,778,252 due to our soldiers and sailors for back pay, bounties, prize money, &c., and to loyal contractors for supplies. Of this latter sum over $4,000,000 were due on accounts rendered from three to twelve months prior to April 1, 1865. Adding therefore $920,778,252 to the ascertained debt on the books of the Treasury, we will have the actual debt on the 1st of April 1865, viz: **$3,287,633,329**!

It should be remembered that at the close of the war, and for a long time previously, the Treasury had been almost wholly depleted of funds; and its oldest and ablest officers actually feared a collapse. Accounts had been passed for payment and were over due, $120,000,000, while all its available cash funds, coin and currency, were less, all told, than $17,000,000, and its credit was greatly impaired by the seditious clamor and arts of the Copperheads. The currency also by the same seditious agencies, had been greatly depreciated. This period, therefore, the date of the surrender of Lee and Johnson, and the cessation of hostilities, was really one of extreme peril to the Republic, but the able men of Congress proved themselves fully equal to the crisis.

The means at their command to meet the liabilities of the nation were the customs, the internal revenue, which, at that time, were begining to yield encouraging results, and miscellaneous sources such as premiums on sales of gold, sales of military and naval stores, public lands, &c. The receipts from these were as follows:

Customs from April 1, '65 to June 30, '68,	$548,978,848
Internal Revenue, same period,	812,336,278
Miscellaneous, do do	178,743,709
Total,	$1,540,058,583

These are the total receipts of the Government for three and a quarter years. What has become of the money? At the close of the war there were a million of men in our army and navy. As Mr. Atkinson so justly observes: "It was obviously impossible for the Government to say to its millions of soldiers and sailors the moment the rebels laid down their arms—Go! We have no further use for you! To the sick wounded and disabled—take care of yourselves! To the owners of half-constructed vessels, and to those who had contracted in good faith to supply food, clothing and ordnance—we repudiate our contracts and refuse your supplies! No; all these matters were to be settled upon principles of justice, honor and humanity."

The disbursements, therefore, were as follows:

For the army, for back-pay, transportation, bounties, pensions, arrears of pay of deceased soldiers, prize money, &c., for settlement of contracts, claims of States, and claims of loyal men for property destroyed, &c., from April 1, '65 to June 30, '66, fifteen months, were	$844,458,539
For the navy for same period—fifteen months—from April 1, '65, to June 30, '66, were	76,319,713
Total disbursements army a navy	$902,778,252
And in this total we have the sum to be added to the debt as it stood on the books of the Treasury on April 1, '65, which was	2,366,955,077
Making the aggregate of	$3,287,733,329

Which was the actual maximum of the war debt on April 1, 1865, being the expenses of the war not paid as they were incurred. Thus we have—

Maximum debt of April 1, '65,	$3,287,733,329
Debt, June 30, '68, 2,511,000,000 but from that is to be deducted 26,000,000 loaned Pacific R. R. and which is to be paid by it, leaving the net debt, June 30, 1868, at	2,485,000,000
Showing the amount paid since April 1, 1865, to be	802,733,329

Or ONE-FOURTH *of the whole in little over three years*, besides paying near **$500,000,000** as interest.

We can now strike the balance between our income and our war expenditures:

Income from all sources for three and a quarter years, from April 1, '65 to June 30, 1868, was	1,540,058,583
Expenditures, war debt paid $802,733,329; interest on war debt paid, $438,484,883; making total expenditures,	1,241,218,212
Leaving as the ordinary expenses of the Government	$298,840,371

for three and a quarter years or a little less than $92,000,000 per annum in *currency*; and that includes the cost of the late Indian war, estimated at $40,000,000, and $10,000,000 expended by the Engineer Beaureau for harbor and river improvements! Now, the expenses of the last fiscal year under the *Democratic* administration of Jas. Buchanan were $76,841,000 in gold, or $107,577,400 in currency; and hence, the expenses of the Government for the last three years under Republican legislation has been $15,500,000 *per annum less* than the expenses of Buchanan's last year of Democratic rule!

Now are these all the benificent triumphs of Congress over a corrupt and hostile Democracy, whose infamous "Whiskey Rings" alone boast of having robbed the revenue of $300,000,000.

Congress has also immensely reduced all the expenditures of government!

Those of the War Department from over one thousand millions in 1865 to less than forty millions in 1868; Those of the Navy Department, from one hundred and twenty-three millions in 1865 to a little over seventeen millions in 1868. The false estimates of the Secretary of the Navy alone at the last session demanded $40,000,000 for the support of the Department for the current fiscal year, but these were returned to him by Congress, when he reduced them to $20,000,000 or one-half, when they were further reduced by Congress, to $17,300,000. Thus this prodigious fraud of the Secretary was practically confessed by him.

These triumphs have enabled Congress to also reduce taxes **167,000,000** per annum—to take off the taxes upon all manufactured articles—upon ten thousand manufactured articles which enter into the daily consumption of the poor! Were results in a like period ever greater or more beneficent? Can the history of the world furnish a parallel instance of equal success under equal difficulties and complications? Starting with a depleted Treasury, a depreciated currency and a damaged credit, Congress has in three years paid off one-fourth of the whole debt saddled upon the nation by Secession.—*Republic.*

FOR THE PRESS.

Mt. Airy Railroad Meeting.

MOUNT AIRY, Oct 3rd, 1868.

According to previous appointment, the citizens of Mount Airy and vicinity, and friends from the adjoining counties of Carroll and Patrick, Va., met in the Male Academy. On motion, R. R. Gallaway, was called to the Chair and J. M. Marshall was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Jones, the chief engineer of the Norfolk and Great Western Rail Road, was then called for, who responded in an able and interesting address upon the subject and benefit of Rail Roads generally. He dwelt at length upon the advantage to those communities that have an abundance of these facilities, over those that have very little, or none.

On motion, the following persons were appointed a committee to prepare business for the action of the meeting: Col. Sam'l Forkner, J. F. Graves, Esq., T. W Prather, Mat. R. Banner and John R. Patterson.—The Committee, through their Chairman, J. F. Graves, reported the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Commissioners of Surry County, to make a subscription of one hundred thousand dollars to the North-Western Rail Road, and submit the proposed subscription to the people for ratification, at an early day.

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment of the following persons as Commissioners to receive individual subscriptions, in Surry County:

Mount Airy.—Samuel L. Gilmer, John L. Worth and John W. Brower.

Tom's Creek.—Job Worth.

Dobson.—H. C. Hampton and D. M. Cooper.

Rockford.—L. H. Barnes and John M. Hamlin.

The following resolution was introduced by James C. Norman, Esq., and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we, a portion of the people of Surry, being favorably impressed with the importance of the Norfolk and Great Western Road, request our Senator and Representative, in the ensuing session of the General Assembly, to ask for authority to make a county subscription in aid of said road, and that the State be requested to grant a loan to the said road also.

Also, *Resolved*, by the Meeting, that the Secretary be requested to correspond with the Commissioners of the North Western Rail Road.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the Salem *Press* and Winston *Sentinel*, and the *Standard* and Raleigh *Sentinel* be requested to copy the same.

ROBT. R. GALLAWAY, CHAIRMAN.
J. M. MARSHALL, *Secretary.*

AN ACT TO PUNISH CONSPIRACY, SEDITION AND REBELLION.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That if two or more persons shall conspire together to overturn or put down, or destroy by force, the Government of North Carolina, or to levy war against the Government of this State or to oppose by force the authority of said Government, or by force or by threats, to intimidate, or to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the State of North Carolina, or by force or fraud to seize or take possession of any fire arms or property of the State aforesaid, against the will or contrary to the authority of the said State, every person so offending in any of the ways aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof in any court having jurisdiction, shall be imprisoned not more than ten years, and be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. That if any person incite, set on foot, assist or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the State of North Carolina or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, each and every person so offending in any of the ways aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof in any court having jurisdiction, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than fifteen years, and be fined not more than ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 24th day of August, A. D., 1868.

(Signed,) JO. W. HOLDEN.
Speaker of House of Representatives.
(Signed) TOD. R. CALDWELL,
President of the Senate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, August 29th, 1868.

I, HENRY J. MENNINGER, Secretary of State, hereby do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

HENRY J. MENNINGER,
Secretary of State.

Republican Convention in Caswell County.

By order of the Executive Committee of Caswell County, a Convention of the Republican party of the County, was called and held at Yanceyville on Wednesday, the 7th of October.

On motion, Hon. Wilson Carey was called to the chair, and Morris Mason, Esq., was appointed Secretary. Mr. J. W. Stephens being called upon, explained the object of the Convention, as having been called to consider the present *status* of the Republican Party in the fifth Congressional District with regard to the nomination of a candidate for representation in Congress.

On motion, a committee of five, consisting of Rev. Jno. E. Cook, J. H. Willis, Chas. H. Walker, Esq., Dan'l Johnson and Henry Williamson, sr., were appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions for the consideration of the Convention. The Committee retired for consultation, and afterwards reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we deprecate most earnestly the difficulty which has arisen in our ranks, by which two Republican candidates were brought forward to the detriment of our cause, and endangering our success in this district, and that we believe that the only method of remedying the evil, is by a new Convention.

Resolved, That we call upon the Republican Executive Committee of this District to call another Convention, at the earliest possible day, and we respectfully suggest Saturday the 17th inst. as such day.

Resolved, That the acts of the Convention held at Greensboro, on the 18th of September, so far as the County of Caswell is concerned, are hereby revoked and annulled.

Resolved, That four delegates be elected to represent the county of Caswell and cast the votes of said county in said Convention, and that the Chairman of the County Executive Committee, and the President and Secretary of this Convention furnish the said delegates with proper credentials; and that we respectfully request as many Republicans of this county, not delegates, as are able, to attend said Convention.

Resolved, That Caswell county is good for *one thousand majority for Grant and Colfax, on demand.*

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be sent to the Raleigh *Standard* and *People's Press* for publication.

The following were unanimously chosen delegates to the District Convention: Col. Jno. W. Stephens, Morris Mason, Charles H. Walker, Esq., and David Johnson.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

WILSON CAREY, *President.*

MORRIS MASON, *Secretary.*

Extract from Hon. N. Boyden's Address.

Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, elected last spring as the Conservative Democratic member of Congress for the 6th district, and an independent candidate for re-election to the next Congress, has published an address to his constituents, as follows:

I tell you my friends, these State Governments, established under the reconstruction acts, will never be overthrown at quiet, peaceable. Mind that! Nothing short of a bloody revolution will ever overthrow them. We are all too familiar with *peaceable secession.* We never shall forget that. This generation has suffered too much ever to forget what peaceable secession has brought upon us all; and all this for the sake of office holders. And now we are asked to make another rash experiment; and all for the same purpose—not for the country by no means; but all for the benefit of office holders.

I now, as your friend, and as a lover of my country and its people, say to you again, pause! *pause!* my countrymen! Reflect! *reflect!* make not this fearful plunge into another revolution; for if you do we are all ruined. God in his mercy may save us—man cannot. I cannot abide this Democratic doctrine. I cannot consent to see my country again drenched in fraternal blood, and all to put out one set of officers, and to put in another; and that other, that same Democracy who are responsible for all the troubles under which the country now labors; and for all the heavy and distressing taxes with which we are now oppressed. These Democratic leaders tell you, as they told you before, that all this object of the overthrow of our new Constitutions and of our new State governments will be accomplished peaceably and without bloodshed—that there will be no fighting; that these newly organized State governments will surrender without a struggle, and if they should resist, they will be whipped out at once, but I tell you as I told about peaceable secession, these State governments will never be overthrown without a conflict of arms—and such a conflict will ruin us all.

The Democratic speakers tell the people that Congress has declared the reconstruction acts unconstitutional. They also assert that the Supreme Court of the United States, in the McArdle case, has decided the reconstruction acts unconstitutional; and they likewise tell the people that, if the reconstruction acts are unconstitutional, then as a matter of course the new State Governments organized under these acts are also unconstitutional, null and void. But I tell you that neither Congress nor the Supreme Court have made any such decision, and I tell you that all lawyers know, or they ought to know, that the Supreme Court of the United States has long since decided the very question now attempted to be agitated in our State, as to the constitutionality of our new State governments; and that this is not now a debatable question. I assert without the fear of successful contradiction that this identical question in the case of Luther against Borden, (Howard's Supreme Court Reports, page 41,) has been expressly decided, and that after the most thorough, learned and deliberate investigation, that any case ever received in that Court, Chief Justice Taney delivering the opinion of the Court.

Now, fellow-citizens, I hope we shall hear no more said about the Supreme Court of the United States attempting to decide this political question, which the very Supreme Court has already decided belongs to Congress; and that after the decision of Congress that its course be not questioned in any judicial tribunal, and that every department of the Government is bound by this decision of Congress. So far then as North Carolina is concerned, this matter is conclusively settled by the decision of the powers Congress, as Congress has already submitted into the execution of the United States Senators and Representatives elected in our State under the authority of the existing government of North Carolina, formed, and now in full operation under the reconstruction acts of Congress; and whether these acts were unconstitutional or not, now makes no difference, as to the legality and constitutionality of our present State government. This question is settled, conclusively, and

forever by the action of Congress, and, therefore, it is that I have said that neither Congress nor the Executive can ever overthrow this State Government in North Carolina, save by a revolution.

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That the Commissioners of Counties shall have power, (a majority of such Commissioners who are duly qualified being present,) to establish, alter, discontinue or create such seperate places of elections in their respective counties as from time to time they may deem expedient, giving thirty days notice thereof, by advertisement in some public journal, if there be one in their county, in three public places and at the Court House in their county.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of State shall, prior to the tenth day of September next, provide for and forward to the Commissioners of Counties, suitable registration books for each election precinct, as established for the last previous election, and a suitable number of the blank forms of oaths prescribed by Article VI, section 4 of the Constitution.

Sec. 3. In case the Commissioners of Counties shall not receive, on or before the first day of October next, a sufficient number of registration books and blank forms of oaths, as above prescribed, they shall provide themselves with the same at the expense of the State.

Sec. 4. The Commissioners of Counties, or, in case no Commissioners shall have qualified, the Governor, shall, on or before the fifth day of October next, select one Justice of the Peace for each election precinct in their counties, who shall act as Registrar of voters for such precinct. He shall be furnished with a registration book and blank form of oath, and shall at times, from the fifteenth day of October next until the day of the next Presidential election, receive and register such qualified voters as may offer, administering the oath provided by the fourth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, to which oath he shall require each elector to subscribe previous to registering his name in the registration book. He shall receive a fee of five cents for each voter registered, to be paid out of the County Treasury.

Sec. 5. The County Commissioners, or, in case no Commissioners shall have qualified for their respective precincts, (counties,) the Governor, shall, on or before the twentieth day of October next, appoint two electors in each precinct, who shall with the Registrar, be judges of elections at the next ensuing Presidential election and shall, fifteen days previous thereto, appoint one Justice of the Peace and two electors in each precinct as judges of elections for every ensuing State, County and Municipal election. The judges of election shall attend at the places for which they are severally appointed, on the day of election and shall be sworn by the sheriff, or in his absence, by some Justice of the Peace or other officer authorized to administer an oath, to conduct the election fairly and impartially, according to the Constitution and laws of the State; and in default of acting, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Such judges in addition to the powers conferred upon them by this act, shall have all the powers and duties heretofore vested in inspectors of elections, not insonsistent therewith, and be subject to the same penalties.

Sec. 6. Every male person born in the United States, and any male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upwards, who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be entitled to registration upon application.

Sec. 7. Except in cases provided for in section eleven, of this act, no person shall be allowed to vote at any election unless his name shall be found upon the registration books of the precinct in which he offers to vote unless he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith; that I have been a resident in the State of North Carolina for twelve months, and in the county of —— for thirty days, and that I have neither registered nor voted during this election in any other precinct." Such person having taken this oath shall thereupon be registered.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the judge of elections to keep the registration books for their precinct at the place of holding the election during the day of such election, and to register therein the name of any legal voter, first administering the oath as provided in the last section, before receiving the vote of any elector not previously registered.

Sec. 9. Immediately after any election, the Judges of election shall deposit the registration books for their respective precincts with the Register of Deeds of their counties.

Sec. 10 It shall be the duty of the Register of Deeds, previous to any election to be held after November next, to furnish the judges of election for each precinct with the registry books for their precinct.

Sec. 11. The Register of voters shall, at the request of any legal registered voter in his precinct, furnish to such voter, under his signature, a certificate of registration, stating the county and precinct in which such vote shall be registered, and shall make an entry of such certificate against the name of such voter on the registration book. Upon such certificate of registration such elector may vote in any precinct in his county, without further registration.

Sec. 12. Upon receiving such vote, the judges of elections shall fold such certificate of registration with the ballot of the elector offering to vote thereupon and deposit it in the ballot box.

Sec. 13. All acts and sections of acts, ordinances and sections of ordinances, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 14. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 24th day of Aug A. D., 1868.

AN ACT

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the Registration of Voters."

The General Assembly do enact:

Section 1. That the Justice of the Peace appointed by the Commissioners or by the Governor to act as Registrar of voters in each election precinct, as provided in the fourth section of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the Registration of Voters," shall make out two copies of the original registration book for the purpose hereinafter maintianed; which said copies when certified to be correct by the Registrar, shall have all the legal force and effect of the original registration book.

Sec. 2. That the County Commissioners, or, in case no Commissioner shall have qualified, the Governor, shall on or before 20th of October next, appoint six electors at each precinct who shall, with the Registrar, be judges of election at the next ensuing Presidential election; and the said six electors shall take the place of the electors provided for in the fifth section of the said act, and shall perform all the duties which have been conferred upon them.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the judges provided for in the preceding section to provide at least three seperate ballot boxes on the day of the election at their precincts for the convenience of voters, and as many more boxes as they may think necessary. Two judges shall preside at each of the three ballot boxes, and if a majority of the judges think more boxes necessary, they shall appoint two additional judges for each additional box. The Registrar shall assist at all the boxes.

Sec. 4. The Registrar of voters shall furnish the original registration book and the two copies hereinafter provided for, to the judges of the election in the precinct for which he is appointed; he shall furnish one copy to the judges of each of the three boxes, and if there be more than three boxes, he shall furnish one additional copy for each additional box.

Sec. 5. The registrar shall recieve one cent for each name copied from the original registration book.

Sec. 6. Any person who shall, with intent to commit a fraud, vote more than one time, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be imprisoned not less than six or more than twelve months, or fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars at the discretion of the Court; and any registrar of voters or any clerk or copyist who shall make any entry or copy with intent to commit a fraud shall be liable to the same penalty.

Sec. 7. No registered voter shall be challenged on the day of election, but those offering to register on the day of election may be challenged, and every person applying for registration before the election may be challenged at that time in like manner.

Sec. 8. All acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. The Secretary of State shall furnish a printed copy of this to the Commissioners of each county.

Sec. 10. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Ratified the 24th day of August, A. D., 1868.

AN ACT TO PUNISH BRIBERY AND COERCION IN ELECTIONS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to offer any bribe to any of the qualified voters of this State with intent to influence his vote in any election.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person to attempt to influence the vote of any of the qualified voters of this State, in any election, by any threat to discharge such voter from employment, or to withdraw from him patronage, or to discharge from employment, or refuse patronage to any member of such voter's family.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person to give a pecuniary or other consideration whatever to any of the qualified voters of this State because of the vote which such voter may cast or may have cast in any election.

Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to discharge from employment, withdraw patronage from, or otherwise injure, threaten, oppress or attempt to intimidate any of the qualified voters of this State because of the vote such voter may cast in any election.

Sec. 5. That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to indictment for the same, and on conviction of having violated the provisions of section one, shall be fined not less than twenty dollars, or imprisoned not less than ten days. And on conviction of having violated the provisions of section two, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not less than twenty days. And on conviction of having violated the provisions of section third, shall be fined not less than twenty dollars, and also imprisoned not less than ten days. And on conviction of having violated section four shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, and also imprisoned not less than twenty days.

Sec. 6. That every magistrate or peace officer of this State, or of municipal corporations in the State, who shall know of his own knowledge, or to whom information shall in any way come, that any person has in any way violated any of the provisions of this act, shall immediately arrest, or by warrant cause to be arrested such person so offending, and upon sufficient evidence, shall cause him to enter into a bond and sufficient security in the sum of not less than two hundred dollars, for his appearance before the next term of the Superior Court of the County in which the offence may have been committed, then and there to answer to the law, and in the meantime to keep the peace, and in default of giving such bond and sufficient security, such person so offending, shall be committed to prison until he shall have complied with the aforesaid provisions.

Sec. 7. That any Justice of the Peace or other officer charged with the execution of this act, who shall refuse to neglect to carry out the provisions of said act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

Sec. 8. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified 24th day of August, 1868.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, AUGUST 26, 1868.

CIRCULAR.]

The act entitled "An Act to organize a Militia of North Carolina," is herewith published for the information of all concerned.

The General Assembly of North Carolina, do enact:

SECTION 1. That the Militia of North Carolina shall consist of those liable to military duty, and that every person so liable, shall be required to serve in the same unless he shall pay to the County Treasurer a yearly contribution of two dollars, or be exempted under the certificate of some practicing physician on account of bodily infirmity.

SEC. 2. The militia shall consist of companies, regiments, brigades and divisions as now required by law.

SEC. 3. The regulations of the United States Army shall be adhered to as near as practicable in organizing the Militia of this State.

SEC. 4. The Governor shall appoint one Adjutant General who shall receive a salary of one hundred dollars per month, and necessary traveling expenses while organizing and supervising the Militia, and after the Militia shall have been fully organized, said salary shall be reduced to three hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 5. The Governor shall appoint and commission all officers.

SEC. 6. All officers and enrolled men in the Militia shall take and subscribe the oath required of officers by the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

SEC. 7. The white and colored Militia shall be enrolled in separate and distinct companies and shall never be compelled to serve in the same companies.

SEC. 8. The Governor is hereby authorized to accept and organize regiments of volunteer infantry, not exceeding six, the same to be apportioned as nearly as possible through the State, for which purpose the State shall be divided into three divisions, to be known as the Eastern, Middle, and Western divisions, which divisions shall constitute a Major General's Department. If in the discretion of the Governor t shall be d eemed advisable, he may also accept and, organize volunteer battalions of cavalry not to exceed three, and one volunteer battery of artillery, the same to be equally divided among the Divisions named in this section.

SEC. 9. The Governor is hereby authorized at the request of any five Justices of a County to direct the Colonel Commanding therein to detail, organize and equip from the men liable to military duty in his command, a sufficient force to preserve the peace and enforce the laws, which force shall be known as the detailed Militia of North Carolina.

SEC. 10. The number of said detailed Militia shall not exceed fifty to each member of the House of Representatives, unless the Governor shall deem said number insufficient for the preservation of the peace or the enforcement of the laws. There shall be a Captain appointed for each Company and a Lieutenant for each platoon of fifty men, and a Serjeant for every ten men, comprising the force, but when the organization does not exceed fifty men, there shall be no Lieutenant; the said detailed Militia shall be provided with proper arms and badges.

SEC. 11. No man shall be an officer or private in the detailed Militia unless he be an elector of the State, and first take and subscribe the Constitutional oath of office.

SEC. 12. Every officer of the detailed Militia shall have power to call out the whole or any part of the force under his command, to preserve the peace and enforce the law at the written request of any Judge, Justice of the Peace, Sheriff or his Deputy, County or Town Constable, or any County Commissioner, and such request shall state the reason of the call, and a copy of the same shall at once be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the State.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the Adjutant General to prepare and forward to each man appointed a member of the detailed Militia a printed copy of the rules prescribed to govern his conduct, and any wilful violation shall be a misdemeanor, punishable with fine not to exceed one hundred dollars.

SEC. 14. The said detailed Militia shall be under the command of the Governor and be subject to his orders, and may be sent to any portion of the State by him. He shall report to each session of the General Assembly the condition and efficiency of this organization, and propose any legislation he may deem proper and necessary therefor.

SEC. 15. The badge of the detailed Militia shall bear these initials, N. C. D. M. The badge of a Captain shall be marked Co. ——, No. ——, Captain; that of a Lieutenant, Co. ——, No. ——, Platoon No. —— Lieutenant; and that of a Sergeant, Co. ——, No. ——, Platoon No. ——, Section No. ——, Sergeant; and no arrest shall be made or authority exercised without the same. The loan or transfer of said badge to another shall be an indictable offence, punishable with imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than two years. The Adjutant General shall have power to designate the number of each company, platoon and section.

SEC. 16. Any officer of said detailed Militia shall have power, and it shall be his duty to use such force as may be necessary to overcome resistance in quelling riots or making arrests and not otherwise.

SEC. 17. That the white and colored members of the detailed Militia shall not be compelled to serve in the same sections.

SEC. 18. Each officer shall be allowed necessary travelling expenses, and postage incurred in the discharge of his duties.

SEC. 19. Each Captain shall require monthly reports from each Sergeant in his company, and make monthly reports to the Adjutant General of the State.

SEC. 20. That officers shall take rank according to the date of their Commissions, and the Adjutant General shall furnish to each officer a list of all officers according to rank.

SEC. 21. The sum necessary to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated and ordered to be paid from any money not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 22. The detailed Militia organized under the provisions of this act shall not be used on any occasion or under any pretext for any other purpose than to execute the laws and to suppress resistance to the same, and it may be called upon by any peace officer for that purpose. And in case it be called into service to preserve the peace in any election, the force shall be used to secure a fair and untrammeled vote of all electors without regard to their political opinions, and no member of the force shall, while on active duty, endeavor to influence the vote of any citizen, and any one offending against the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on indictment and conviction before any Superior Court shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court, and shall forfeit any office or position, that he may then hold under the laws of this State. Every Justice of the Peace or other peace officer shall cause all offenders against this act to be immediately arrested and held to bail to appear before the next succeeding Superior Court of the County to answer such charge.

SEC. 23. All laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 24. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 17th day of August, 1868.

(Signed,) JOS. W. HOLDEN,
Speaker House of Representatives.
(Signed,) TOD. R. CALDWELL,
President of Senate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, August 20th, 1868.

I, HENRY J. MENNINGER, Secretary of State, hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

(Signed,)
HENRY J. MENNINGDR,
Secretary of State.
A. W. FISHER,
Adjutant General.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Raleigh August 27th, 1868.

General Orders No. 1.

The following appointments by the Governor, in the Militia, are hereby announced.

Aids-de-Camp, to Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of Colonel:
Byron Laflin, of Pitt County.
Robert M. Douglas, of Rockingham County.
Wm. A. Moore, of Chowan County.
Wm. S. Pearson, of Burke County.

MAJOR GENERALS.
F. G. Martindale, of Martin.
Willie D. Jones, of Wake.
J. Q. A. Bryan, of Wilkes.

By order of Gov. W. W. HOLDEN,
Commander-in-Chief.
A. W. FISHER,
Adjutant General.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
RALEIGH, Sept. 1st, 1868.
CIRCULAR.

The attention of the Colonels commanding the several counties is hereby called to Section 9th, of Circular from this Office, dated August 26th, 1868.

If it is desired that a company of detailed Militia should be organized in their respective counties, such a request, signedby five magistrates should be forwardod at once to the Governor for his consideration.

A. W. FISHER,
Adjutant General.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh September 26, 1868.

GENERAL ORDER, No 6.

The Colonels Commanding will cause to be enrolled, at the same time provided for the registration of Electors, the entire Militia of their respective Counties, according to the following directions:

I. The several Registration Districts in each County will be distinguished by number, and an Enrolling Officer appointed in each District, who will be furnished with necessary blanks and instructions by the Colonel.

II. All able-bodied male citizens of the State, who are citizens of the United States, between twenty one and forty years of age, save those exempt on account of religious scruples, will be enrolled.

III. The white and colored Militia shall be placed upon seperate rolls.

IV. "All enrolled men in the Militia shall take and subscribe the oath required of officers by the Constitution of the State."

V. The muster rolls will be made out in duplicate, signed by the Enrolling Officer and forwarded to the Colonel of the County, on or before sixth day of November next. One roll will be kept by the Colonel and the duplicate returned at once, with his certificate, to this office.

By order of Gov. W. W. Holden, Commander-in-Chief:

A. W. FISHER,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, August 28, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2

The State is hereby divided into three Divisions to be known as the Eastern, Middle and Western Divisions.

I. The Eastern Division shall comprise the Counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, Northampton, Halifax, Edgecombe, Martin, Washington, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Wilson, Wayne, Green Lenoir, Craven, Carteret, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, New Hanover, Bladen Columbus and Brunswick.

II. The Middle Division shall comprise the Counties of Warren, Granville, Orange, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Stokes, Forsyth, Guilford, Alamance, Chatham, Wake, Franklin, Nash, Johnston, Harnett, Robeson, Cumberland, Richmond, Moore, Montgomery, Randolph, Davidson, Davie, Rowan, Cabarrus, Stanly, Anson, Union and Mecklenburg.

III. The Western Division shall comprise the Counties of Gaston, Cleveland, Lincoln, Catawba, Alexander, Iredell, Ashe, Yadkin, Surry, Wilkes, Watauga, Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Rutherford, Henderson, Buncombe, Mitchell, Polk, Alleghany, Yancy, Madison, Haywood, Transylvania, Clay, Jackson, Macon and Cherokee.

IV. Major General F. G. Martindale, is hereby assigned to the command of the Eastern Division with Headquarters at Jamesville, Martin County.

V. Major General W. D. Jones is hereby assigned to the command of the Middle Division with Headquarters at Raleigh Wake County.

VI. Major General J. Q. A. Bryan, is hereby assigned to the command of the Western Division, with Headquarters at Trap Hill, Wilkes County.

VII. The Counties embraced in the foregoing divisions respectively, shall constitute seperate commands, to which Colonels will hereafter be appointed.

By order of Gov. W. W. Holden, Commander-in-Chief;

A. W. FISHER,
Adjutant-General.

$5,000 State County Bonds FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, as Financial Agent for the county of Forsyth, will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the First National Bank of Salem, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., the Bonds of the County, payable on the 1st of January, 1869, at the First National Bank of Salem, in sums of Fifty Dollars or its multiple,

These bonds are sold for the purpose of paying the second installment on the county subscription, to the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company. A tax is now laid and ordered to be collected in December next, to pay these bonds, when they mature. They are therefore a certain and safe investment. The Sheriff will also receive them in payment of Rail Road Taxes.

I. G. LASH,
Financial Agent for Forsyth County.
Oct. 13, 1868. 1:1t

NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of HINE & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. H. W. FRIES is alone authorized to settle all claims of the firm, and all persons owing notes or accounts must pay them at once, or they will be placed in officer's hands for collection.

Persons holding claims against the firm will please present them immediately.

L. J. HINE,
H. W. FRIES, Ex'r of F. Fries.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 31st, 1868. 1-3m

THE MARKETS.

rrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., Oct. 16, 1868.

Bacon, 18 to 20 cts.
Beeswax, 35 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee, 25 (@ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 00 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings, 16 cts, by the hale, 17 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens, 20 to 25 cents.
CORN, new, 50 and 60 cts
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 10 to 00 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 50 to 1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 to 5½ per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 5 to 8 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 15 to 20
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves, 10 to 12
" " " quarters 6 to 8
" *Blackberries*, 12 to 15
" *Cherries*, 25
" *Plums*, 25
" *Damsons*, 15
" *Pears* 15.
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 25 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 9 cents per lb; 8 by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, $1 10 per bushel.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 75 cents per bushel.
Rice, 16⅔ cents per lb.
Rye, $1 25 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16⅔; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverised, 23½ "
Rags, 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 40 per Sack. Am. 3 20
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weight. Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring, and 63lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 46 lb.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Tobacco of all grades has been coming in quite freely this week. The Warehouses have large sales each day, and keep well up to their former [illegible]. The common and inferior qualities [illegible] regarded as selling particularly [illegible].

LUGS.

[illegible] Inferior,	$5,00 to $6,00
[illegible] Working,	8,00 to 10,00
[illegible] Yellow Smoking,	10,00 to 30,00
LEAF.	
Inferior and Common,	$6,00 to $10,00
Good Wrapping Fillers,	10,00 to 15,00
Fine Yellow Wrappers,	20,00 to 50,00
STEMS.	
Loose,	$2,50 to $3,00
Bright in hogsheads,	3,50 to 4,50

BADGES! BADGES!!

Grant and Seymour Badges and Letter Envelopes for sale at

BLUM'S BOOKSTORE.

LOOK OUT FOR THE ENGINE WHEN THE BELL RINGS!

A FRESH OPENING OF

FALL GOODS,

—:o:—

PATTERSON & CO.,

are now receiving and offering for sale an unusually well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the season, consisting of CALICOES, of many styles and different prices,

De Laines, Printed Muslins,
Ginghams, Swiss Lawns, Hancock,
Challies, Brilliants, &c.

WHITE GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Bleached and Brown
Sheetings and Shirtings.

YANKEE NOTIONS,

Dress Trimmings,
Gloves and Hosiery.

HATS AND SHOES.

Fur Hats,
Cassimere Hats,
Wool and Straw Hats.
Ladies' Leather Shoes,
Gaiters, Misses' Shoes, Childrens' Shoes,

DRUGS,

of all kinds usually kept in a Mercantile Establishment.

Dye Stuffs, Oils, Harrison's celebrated "Pure White Lead," equal to any in the Market.

HARDWARE,

of various kinds. Best Pocket Knives, Table Cutlery, Saws, Files, &c.
Carriage Springs and Axles.

Queens and Glassware,

a full assortment

SUGARS, different kinds.
COFFEES,

A new lot of our popular 25 cent Coffee, the best we have ever had.

Molasses,
Tanner's and Coal Oil,
Sole Leather, Salt,
Iron, Nails.

and hundreds of other articles,—all together comprising a complete

STOCK OF GOODS.

We are Agents for Cedar Falls Shooting, Fries' Woolen Goods and Cotton Yarns.

We especially invite Country Merchants to make their purchases of these and other Goods, from us.

We keep also for sale

Bacon, Flour and Meal.

We solicit from our country friends the following articles of Barter—for which we pay the highest market prices:

DRIED FRUIT, of all kinds,
WHEAT, CORN, RYE, OATS,
FLOUR, FLAXSEED, BACON, LARD, BEESWAX,
FEATHERS, RAGS,
&c., &c.,

Our wagon-yard, which has proved such a convenience to our customers, is still open for their accommodation. Room has been prepared to accomodate families detained over night in town.

We take this opportunity to again thank our friends for their liberal patronage, and promise our best endeavors in the future to retain their custom.

Give us a call.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 20, 1868.

VERMICELLI & MACARONI
AT
REMELI'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building.
Feb. 20, 1868 —— 1y

VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe Manufacturing Business,

in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop**, where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS**, and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS...Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 1, 1868. 24-tf

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I OFFER at private sale, a portion of my **BRUSHY FORK PLANTATION**, with improvements thereon, consisting of good

DWELLING, BARN, STABLES,

and all necessary OUTHOUSES.

The tract contains about **150 ACRES**, embracing cleared and woodland, good Orchard, &c.

J. N. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., August 7, 1868.

FRESH DRUGS!

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE in *Post Office Building*,

CORN STARCH,
REFINED SAPONFIER,
CONCENTRATED LYE.
BAKER'S COCOA,

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immaculate for healing sores of all kinds.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER**, a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building.

Feb. 13, 1868. 25–

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S.

MACKEY'S MASONIC RITUALIST,
SICKLES' FREEMASON'S MONITOR.
LARGE SIZE CAP PAPER,
SUPERIOR CONGRESS CAP,
CHEAP ENVELOPES.
CLOSE RULED CAP PAPER,
HEAVY CONGRESS LETTER PAPER,
CHEAP PORT FOLIOS,
FANCY PAPER &c. FOR BOXES.

A Lot of "Goods Boxes"

FOR SALE AT BLUM'S.

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

For Sale at Zevely's Drug Store,
SALEM.....*N. C.*

Every Man His Own Lawyer.

This valuable book just received at BLUM'S.

"GET THE BEST"

WEBSTER UNABRIDGED PICTORIAL EDITION!

A few copies for sale at.....BLUM'S

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP,
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE,
WESTERN SCENES,
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS,
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR,
FORESTER DEER STALKERS,

Music Portfolios,

For sale at BLUM'S.

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

Post-Office Building,

SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

DYE STUFFS,

Fancy Articles,

PERFUMERY,

NOTIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,

POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL,

purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,

of various styles and prices.

FARMERS

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, BOTH AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded

THE LADIES

will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets, Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu,
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain [illegible],
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY

Attention! Right Dress!

DRESS UP RIGHT!

An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and numerous customers, that he has reopened his **Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the Store-house formerly occupied by R. Gray, South-West corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C.**, where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a superior assortment of ***Salem Cassimeres and Jeans,*** which he offers at manufacturer's prices.

He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

He has employed some of the best workmen in the country, and is prepared to execute *custom work, in the best and most fashionable styles*, and at the shortest notice.

Satisfaction invaridbly guaranteed.

He is agent for the sale of the famous *Singer Sewing Machine*, which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing.

New Goods received every few weeks by Express.

☞ As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts.

☞ *Country produce* will be taken in enchange for goods and work.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

P. A. WILSON.

Dec. 15, 1867. 17-tf

THE CAROLINA FARMER.

BELIEVING THAT THE INTERESTS of the Farmers and Planters of this section demand the publication of a periodical to be devoted to the advancement of Agriculture in the two Carolinas, we have determined to establish such a periodical under the title of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and will issue the first number as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to pay a reasonable share of the expense of publication.

The FARMER will be issued monthly at **$2 00** per annum, in advance; will contain not less than thirty-two large double-column pages of reading matter, bound in handsome covers; and in typhographical execution will not be surpassed by any Agricultural Monthly in the country.

Being determined to do whatever energy will accomplish in making the FARMER worthy the support of the intelligent Planters of North Carolina; and desiring to introduce it into every county in those States, we wish to employ active Agents at every Post Office, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

Our exchanges in the two Carolinas will confer a favor, which we will be glad to reciprocate, by giving this announcement a few incertions in their advertising columns, with such editorial comment as they think the probable value of such a prodical as we propose publishing may justify.

Addddess all communications to

WM. H. BERNARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

FARMERS, READ!

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order.

They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hill-side,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.
The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned,
As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 24, 1868. 35–tf

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention.

At BLUM'S.

A. C. VOGLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

CHAIRS, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.,

(Next Door to J. R. & S. T. Mickey's,)

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

☞ All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Interest on all accounts after six months.

April 24, 1868. 35–6m.

THE MORNING STAR.

THE MORNING STAR,
THE MORNING STAR,
THE MORNING STAR,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

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WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
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LOCAL NEWS,
LOCAL NEWS,
LOCAL NEWS,

MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.
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GENERAL NEWS,
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Address,

Wm. H. Bernard,
Editor & Proprietor,
Wilmington, N. C.

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OF

SCHOOL BOOKS

AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader, N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.

Grammars—Smith's English Grammar, Bullion's do do

Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary.

Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.

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